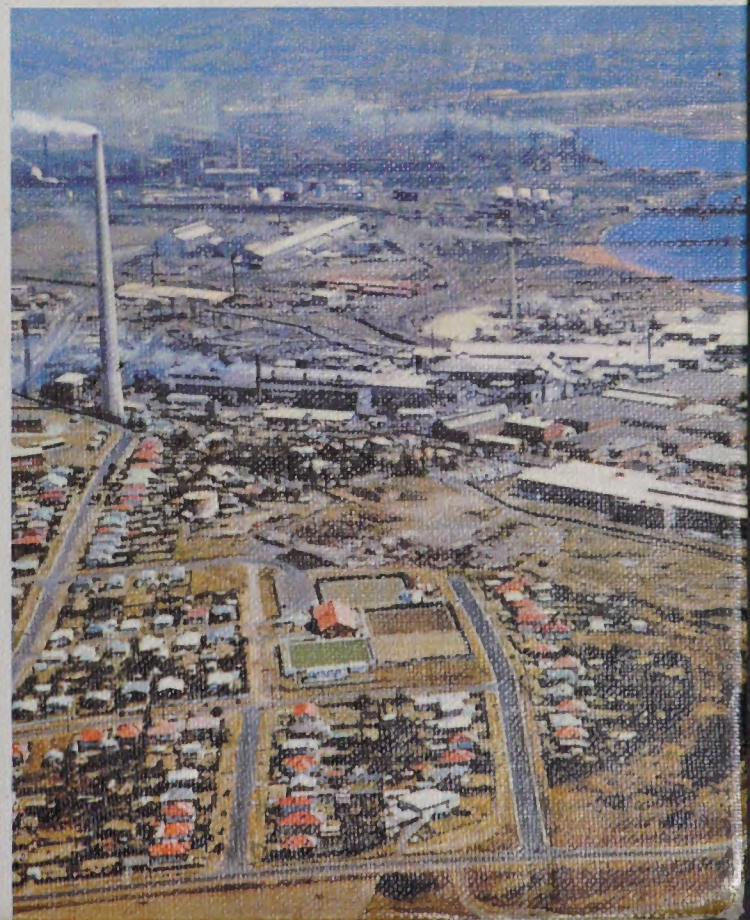
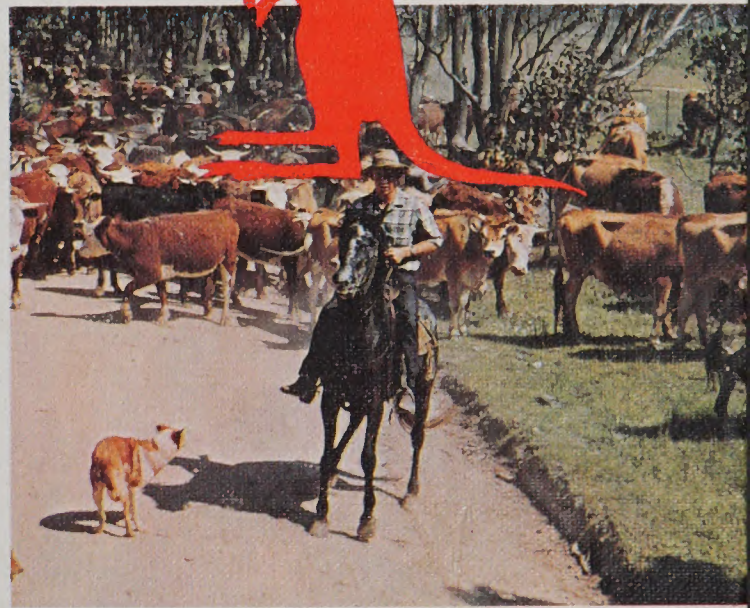
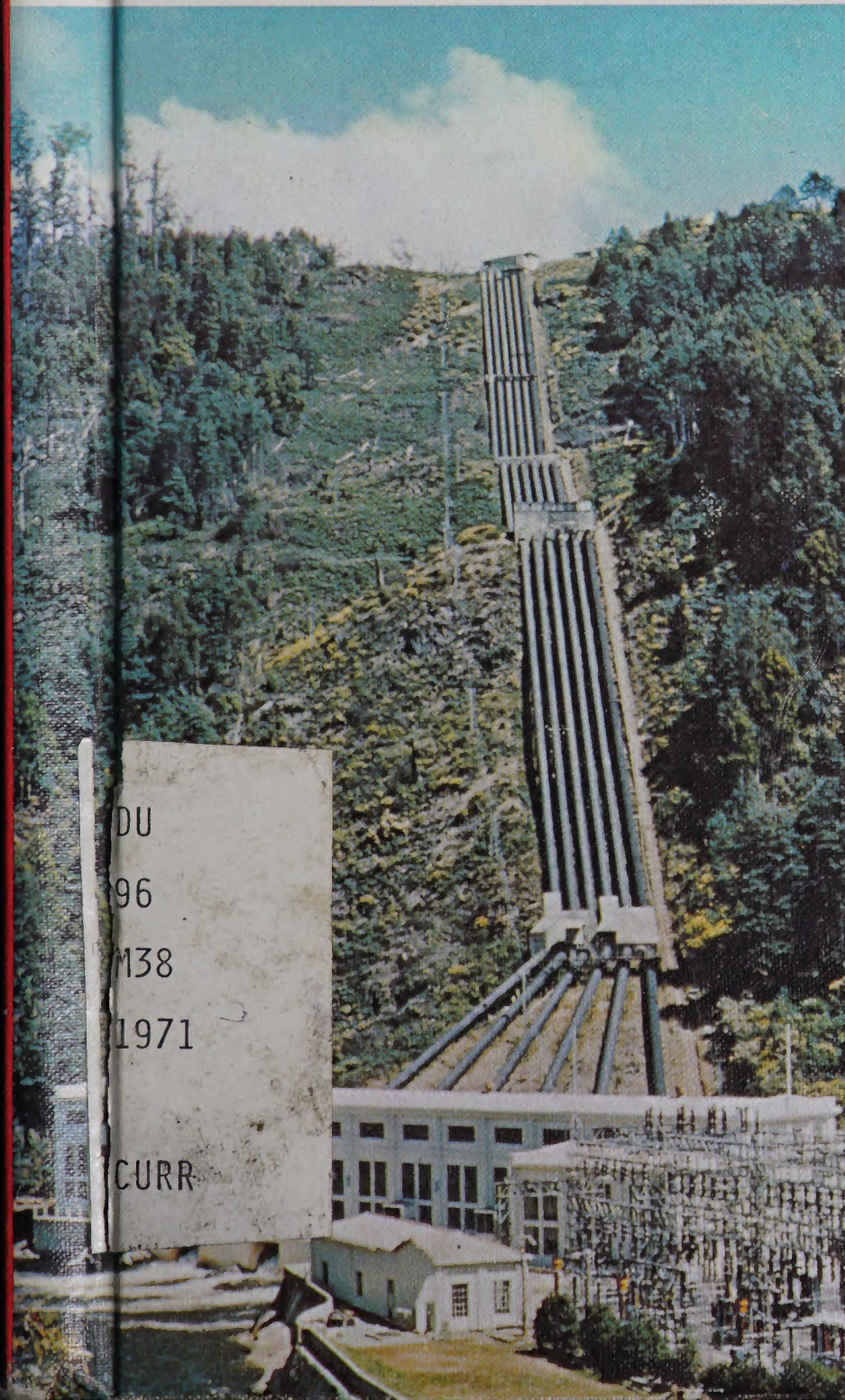


University Of Alberta



0 0000 59348 80

How People Live in Australia



DU

96


M38

1971

CURR

Ex LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAEENSIS





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2020 with funding from
University of Alberta Libraries

<https://archive.org/details/howpeopleliveina00mart>

Basic Concepts Series

How Maps and Globes Help Us
How Charts and Drawings Help Us
How Reference Resources Help Us

How People Live in Canada
How People Live in Central America
How People Live in Mexico
How People Live in Brazil
How People Live in Argentina and Chile

How People Live in the Middle East
How People Live in Africa
How People Live in China
How People Live in India
How People Live in Japan

How People Live in the U.S.S.R.
How People Live in Australia

How Man Began
How People Lived in Ancient Greece and Rome
How People Lived in the Middle Ages
How the New World Was Discovered
How Our Government Began

How Documents Preserve Freedom
How Schools Aid Democracy
How Money and Credit Help Us
How the American Economic System Functions
How Immigrants Contributed to Our Culture



How People Live In Australia

by OWEN MARTIN and RAYMOND SIM



BENEFIC PRESS • WESTCHESTER, ILLINOIS

Contents

Australia	7
Australia, the Dry Continent	9
Where is Australia?	9
How does rainfall affect where people live?	9
How large is Australia?	11
Where are the natural land regions?	11
What use are people making of the land?	12
Where are the waterways?	14
What kind of climate has Australia?	15
What animals make Australia interesting?	17
Australia, Past and Present	20
Who were the first people in Australia?	20
How was Australia found by Europeans?	21
How was Australia opened to settlement?	23
How did the other states begin?	26
How did Australia grow and become independent?	26
How did Australia become a single country?	30
What are the developing parts of Australia?	31
Understanding Life in Australia	33
What people live in Australia?	33
What language do Australians speak?	34
Where do most Australians live?	34
What kind of education is given to Australians?	35
What are the main kinds of jobs in Australia?	37
Has Australia many big cities?	38
What is country life like in Australia?	40
Are there any company towns in Australia?	42
What recreation is popular in Australia?	43
What are some customs, traditions, and religions of Australia?	44
Australia's Government	47
How did Australia's government begin?	47
What is the Australian Parliament?	48
What are the powers of the states?	50
What powers do the local governments have?	52

Copyright 1971 by Benefic Press

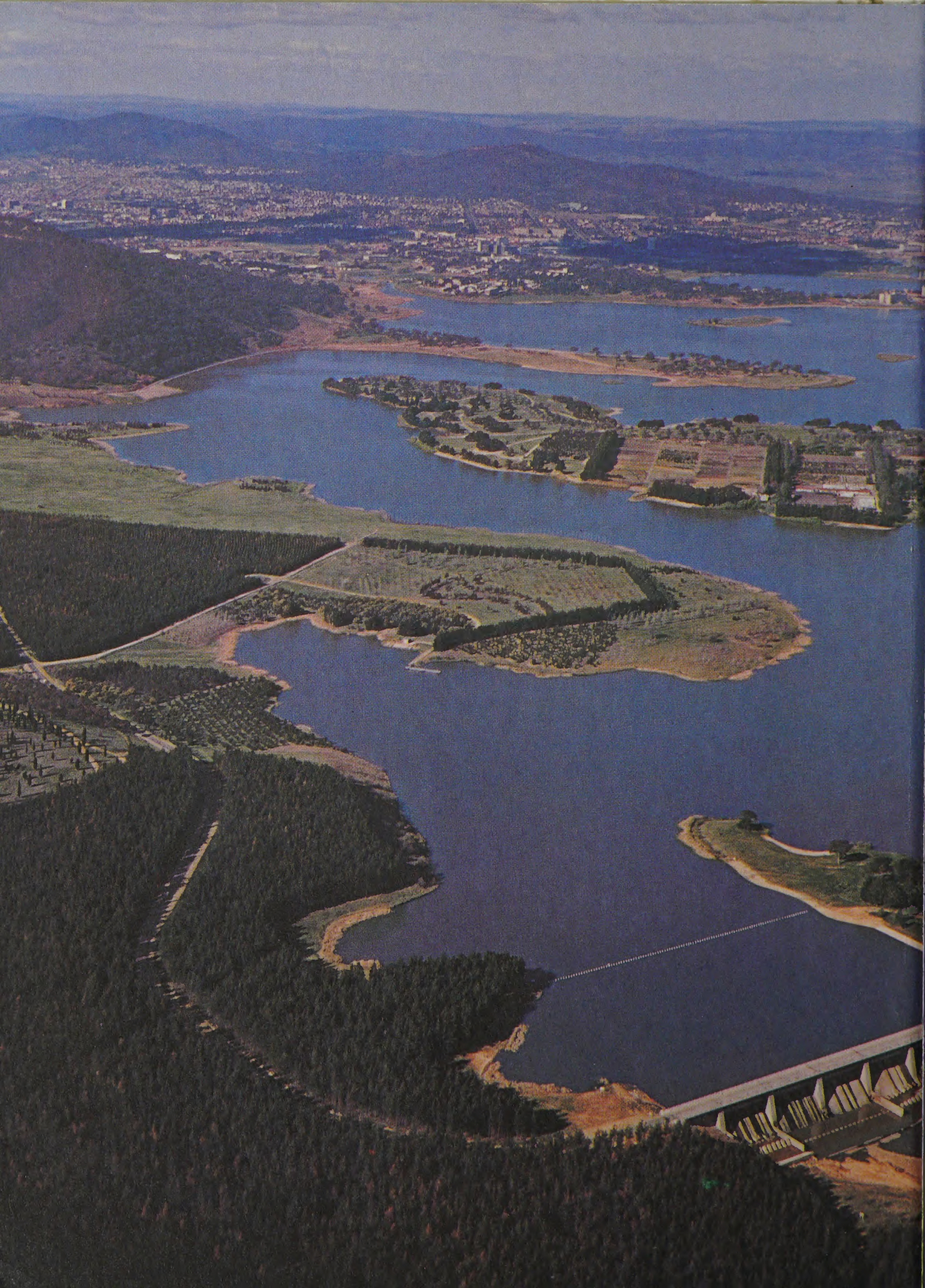
All Rights Reserved

Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress
Number 73-169527

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

What links Australians together?	53
How does the government help people?	56
How do Australians communicate?	56
Industry in Australia	59
How important is the man on the land?	59
How important are Australia's forests?	60
How important are minerals in Australia?	61
How important is Australia's manufacturing?	62
What other great growths are taking place?	63
What is tourism?	63
Australia's Territories and Neighbors	66
What are Australia's territories?	66
Who are Australia's closest neighbors?	68
How do Australia's neighbors change her way of living?	68
Australia's Place in the World	71
How is Australia a world citizen?	71
How important are transportation and communication?	72
What part do Australia's exports play?	73
What is the Commonwealth of Nations?	74
What relations does Australia have with the United States?	76
What other international organizations are there?	77
Towards the Future . . . Australia's Problems	79
What are some of Australia's problems?	79
Should there be more, or less, immigration?	81
How are Australia's neighbors a problem?	82
What is the future of basic industry in Australia?	83
Will Australia's water supply be better in the future?	84
What is being done about conservation?	85
Is Australia trying to stop pollution?	86
How does Australia help its people to grow?	87
Summary of Basic Concepts	90
Glossary	92
Index	94





Australia

The name Australia means land of the south. It is the only continent occupied entirely by one nation.

The first Europeans came to live in Australia less than two hundred years ago. They came in 1788. In 1901, six states united with a federal government very much like that of the United States. The title, Commonwealth of Australia, is used for this unity of states.

Since the first settlers came to Australia, it has grown from a small colony to a nation. There are a little less than thirteen million people. Many industries have started, and Australia no longer has to live simply on wool and farm goods. Machines, especially the airplane, have brought Australia into closer touch with other lands.

Many people come to live in Australia every year. Over two million have come since 1945. Most of them are from Europe, but lately many have been coming from the United States. Because of these newcomers you will find much that is English, European, and American.



Each of the six states are represented on Australia's Coat of Arms, as seen through a window of the Law Courts at Canberra.

Australia has many dams like this one in the Australian Capital Territory which supply water during the long periods of drought.





Australia, The Dry Continent

Where is Australia?

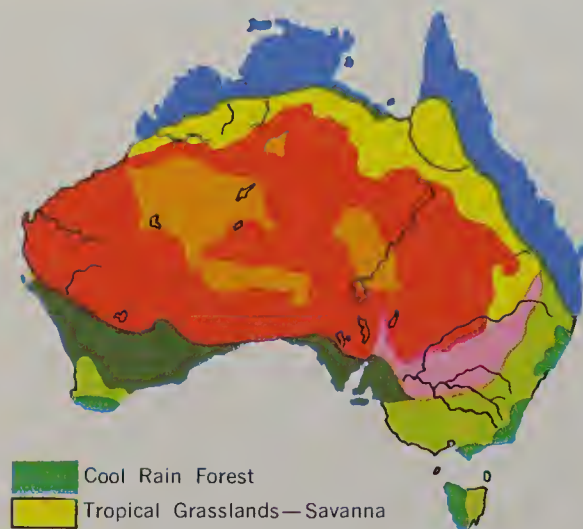
Australia is three million square miles of land. This continent has water all around it. It is between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. To the north are Papua-New Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, China, and Southeast Asia. To the east are New Zealand and the beautiful islands of the South Pacific. To the south is icy Antarctica.

How does water affect where people live?

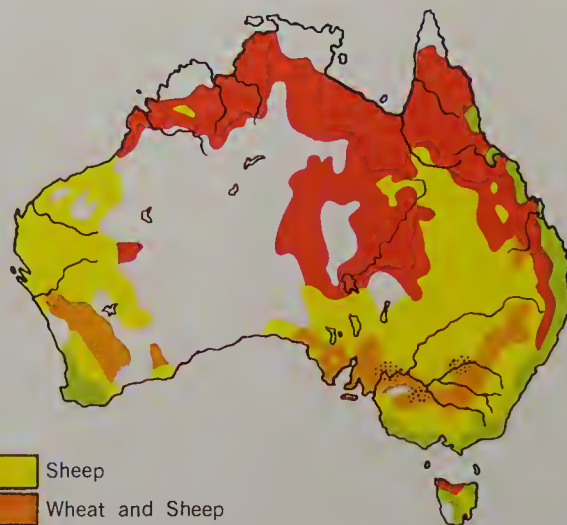
This is a land where it rains in some parts perhaps once in two years. In other parts heavy tropical rains pour down in the wet season. Of the thirteen million people, over ten million live in cities and big towns. Most of the cities are in the southeast corner of the continent. Lack of water in the *outback*, or inland areas, is the chief reason for this.



NATURAL VEGETATION



RURAL INDUSTRIES



How large is Australia?

Australia is almost the same size as the United States, not including Alaska and Hawaii. Its area is almost three million square miles. East to west is about 2,500 miles. North to south is about 2,000 miles. The coastline is 12,446 miles long. This is a very large land. However, only about 12,500,000 people live here, because so much of it has little or no rain.



There are three time zones. When it is 9 a.m. in Sydney, New South Wales, it is only 7 a.m. in Perth, Western Australia. In winter, which lasts from June to August, you can be skiing in the south or riding a surfboard in the north.

Where are the natural land regions?

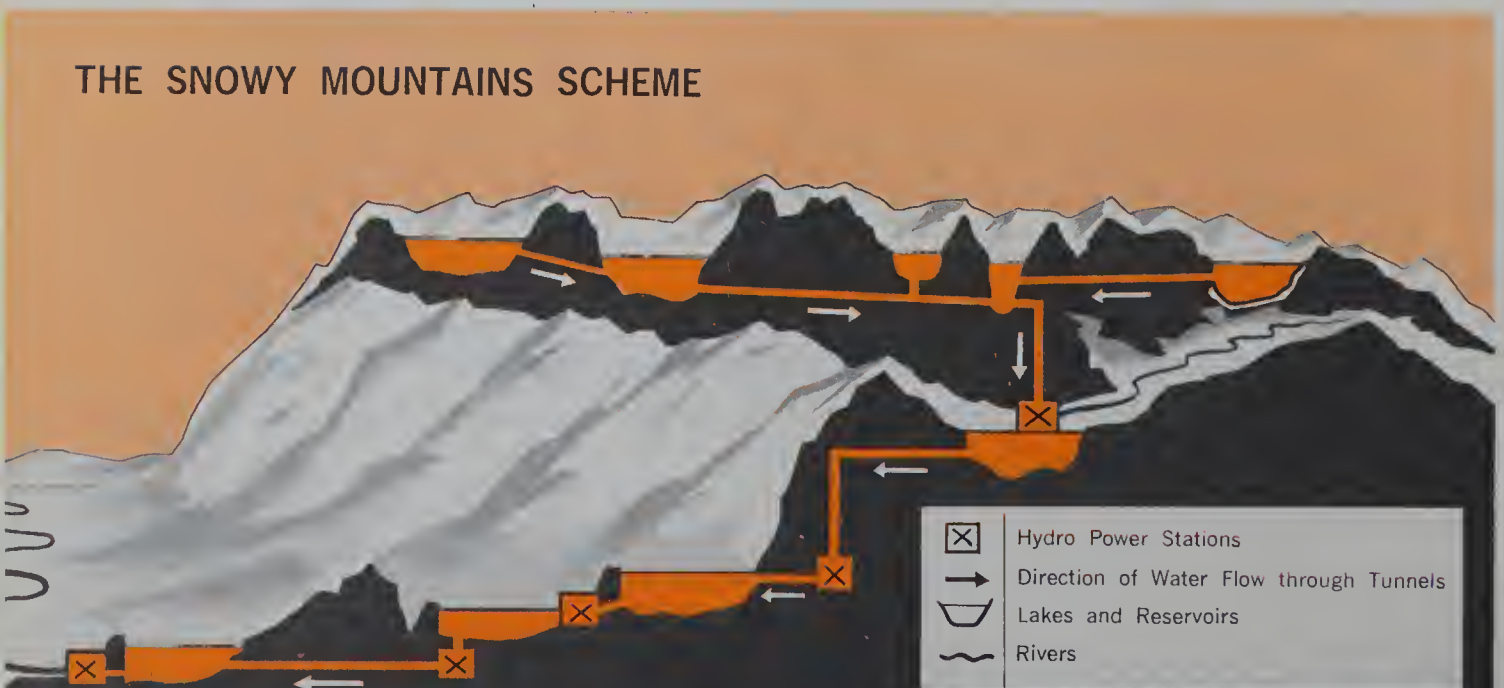
The most important natural region is found in the east. There the Eastern Highlands stretch from north to south along the coast. These mountains are not very high. The tallest one is Mount Kosciusko, not much over 7,000 feet. Rivers run from this long dividing range. Some rush swiftly to the ocean in the east. Others wind slowly over the slopes and flat country to the west. Because the Eastern Highlands separate the east-flowing rivers from the west-flowing rivers, they are known as the Great Dividing Range.

What use are people making of the land?

Most of the early settlement took place along the east coast. The coastal plains are narrow, but the weather is mild with enough water to give it life. Over the range inland are vast stretches of land with little water. In some parts, such as the red center, the country is dry, dusty, stony, and hot. This same land springs to life for a short time when rain falls. In years to come much of it will be put to use when water can be brought to it. Wherever dams can be built to store water, *irrigation*, supplying water to dry land, is used. The population grows in such parts. However, five-sixths of the people in Australia live near the coastline. Most of them are in the southeast corner.

The biggest project so far in the battle for water is the Snowy Mountains Scheme. Tunnels were driven through the mountains so that water which flowed east from the snow country is now turned back to flow out on the western side of the range. On its way through these tunnels the water's power is used to make electricity. Then the water is used for irrigating the farmlands to the west.

THE SNOWY MOUNTAINS SCHEME





A drover chases a runaway steer back into the mob.

Work is being done to build dams in many parts of Australia. In the state of New South Wales, this has led to the beginning of a new cotton-growing industry. American families who have come to live there started it. The government helped with the building of a dam, roads, and other needs.

In the northern parts of Australia there are huge stretches of land. This land is gradually being opened. It will be used mainly for cattle raising. Australians don't call these ranches. Each one is usually called a cattle *station*, or a run, or a property. Many cattle stations are so large they are measured in square miles instead of acres.

In Western Australia land that was undeveloped with very few people in it, is now causing great excitement all over the world. Minerals such as nickel are being found there. Mining companies from America, Europe, and Japan are playing an important part there. They are supplying money, men, machinery, and other things that are needed. They are helping to open industries in a new country.



Coastal river flats in the "Sugar Belt" of Queensland.

Where are the waterways?

Australia has very few big rivers. The best-known are the Murray (1,609 miles) and the Darling (1,702 miles). The Darling flows into the Murray. It is known as the Murray-Darling. Two other large rivers are the Murrumbidgee and the Lachlan. They flow into the Murray. This river system drains an area of 408,000 square miles. Once river boats and barges carried wool on the rivers. Now this is done by road and rail.

What kind of climate has Australia?

Distance from the Equator affects the climate of any region. Australia measures 2,000 miles from north to south. It stretches through so many latitudes that it has almost every kind of climate possible. The climate is hotter in the north than in the south because the north is closer to the Equator.

Because air cools with elevation, height above sea level also affects climate. There are no very high mountains in Australia. The highest are the Australian Alps which have snow in the winter. This range is part of the Eastern Highlands which run along the entire east coast. Living on the highlands is pleasant. The summers are cool, and the winters are not very cold.

Most of the people live near the sea. The climate is mild. There is no snow in winter in these coastal cities. The summer is hot only in the outback. In Sydney, the largest city, the temperature rarely drops below 50 degrees in winter. The climate is like that of California.

More than a third of Australia is in the *tropics* or areas that have a hot, wet climate. Tropical fruits and crops, such as sugar, grow freely. Find the Tropic of Capricorn on a map of Australia. Note where it passes through the continent from east to west. Many people go north to Queensland for winter holidays. It is here that the Great Barrier Reef stretches along the coastline for 1,250 miles. This part of Australia is famous for coral and strange fish. The sun-drenched islands are used by thousands of people for sunshine coral reef holidays. Big game fishing and skin diving are popular pastimes here.

Whenever Australians meet, they often talk about rain. This is mostly true of farmers. Their life depends so much upon the rainfall. There could be a flood in one part of the country. On the same day there might be a bushfire or a drought in another part.

The main winds are the southeast trade winds and the westerlies. The most rain falls along the east coast of Queensland. The least rain falls around the center of Australia. There the yearly average is from five to ten inches. Some parts may have no rain for two years or more.

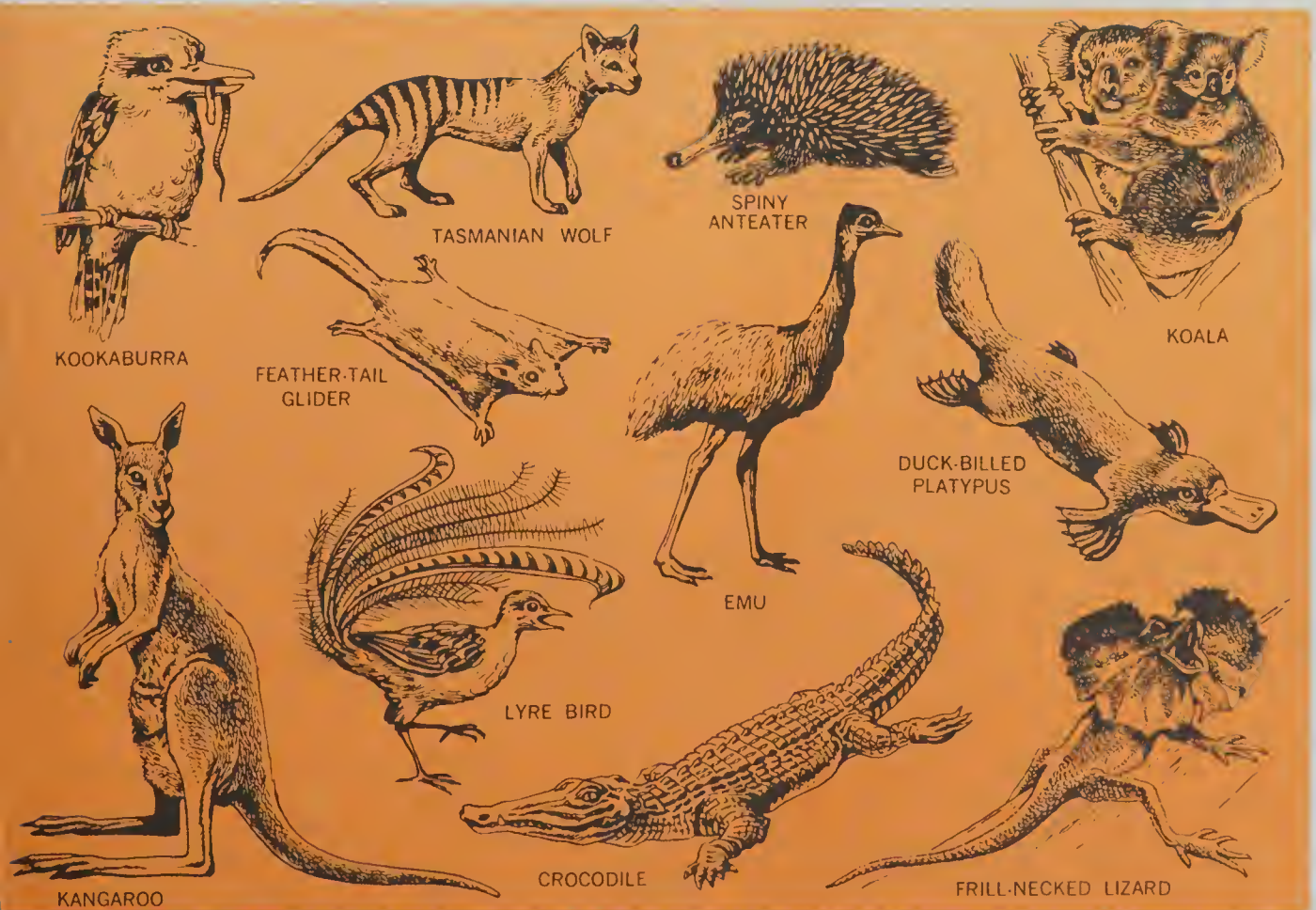
The seasons are the opposite of those in the northern hemisphere. When Christmas comes, it is summer. Christmas day is often spent swimming, sunbathing, boating, or fishing.

A farmer and his son survey the pattern of dried mud on the bed of an empty dam in southeastern Australia.



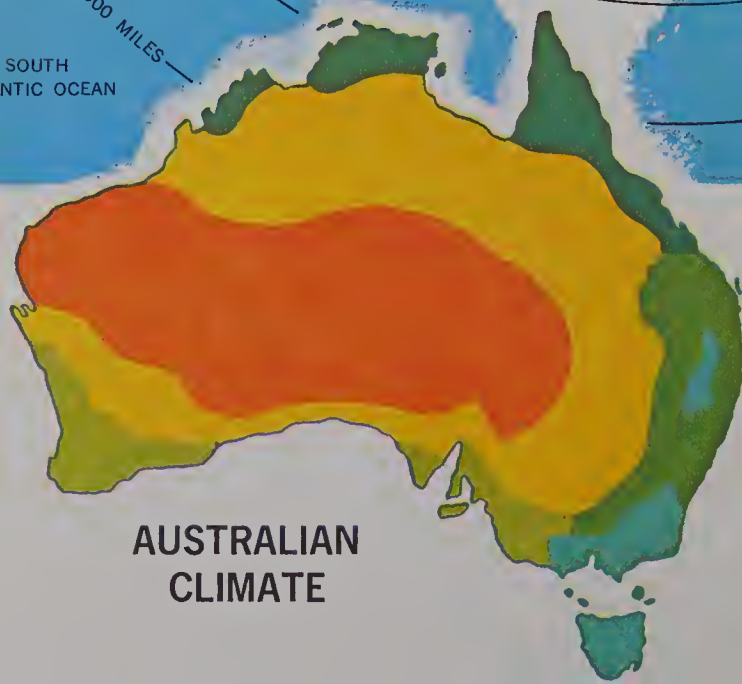
What animals make Australia interesting?

Many of the Australian animals are different from animals seen anywhere else in the world. Some have pouches to carry their young. The best-known is the kangaroo. The mother carries her joey, or baby, in her pouch until it is old enough to look after itself. The koala is also famous. There are not many of these cuddly bears left. The strangest of all may be the platypus. It has fur like many animals but webbed feet and a bill like a duck. There are many books about the birds, animals, trees, and flowers of Australia. Sometimes Australians sadly say that people in other parts of the world know little about Australia but these odd animals.





**THE ISOLATED POSITION
OF AUSTRALIA**
An Equidistant Projection
Centered on Sydney



**AUSTRALIAN
CLIMATE**

- HOT ALL YEAR. HEAVY RAIN IN SUMMER
- HOT, MAINLY DRY. UNRELIABLE RAINFALL
- VERY HOT SUMMERS. HARDLY ANY RAIN
- HOT, DRY SUMMERS. COOL, WET WINTERS
- HOT SUMMERS, WARM WINTERS, RAIN ALL YEAR
- WARM SUMMERS, COOL OR COLD WINTERS
- RAIN ALL YEAR. SOME PLACES HAVE WINTER SNOW



What Do You Think?

1. If Australia is about the same size as the United States, why do only about thirteen million people live there? Does it really need more people?
2. If you meet an Australian, you may find he is much like an American or an Englishman. Why is this so?
3. In which part of the continent do most Australians live? What reasons can you give for this?
4. Is it a good thing for more and more people to crowd together by living in only a few cities?
5. Each night in Australia thousands of people watch television to see and hear the weather report. Why is so much time given to this? Why are weather reports given less attention in New York?
6. What type of transportation has led to many new things happening in Australia? Why was this development an important thing?

Australia, Past and Present

Who were the first people in Australia?

Today the map shows many islands between Australia and Asia, but 20,000 years ago there was much more land. The stretches of water were smaller and people were able to cross them in small canoes.

Until 1788 the dark skinned Aborigines were the only people to live in Australia. The Aborigines are one of the oldest of the human races. They lived a simple life eating food supplied by nature. They wore few clothes and built simple homes.

These tribal Aborigines still live in the remote regions of Western Australia.

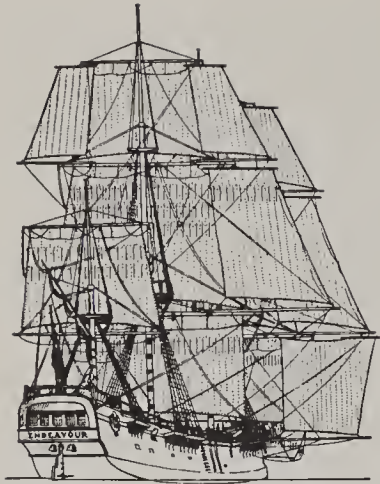


Today there are about 130,000 Aborigines living in Australia. They make up about one percent of the *population*, or the whole number of people living in the country. Many of them live and work among the other people. Some live in the more lonely parts of the country on missions or reservations. The Australian government is trying to help them to learn to live more happily in the modern world.

How was Australia found by Europeans?

In 1606 a Spanish ship under Luis Vaez de Torres sailed through Torres Strait. Torres just missed finding the eastern coast of Australia. That same year, a Dutch ship sailed along Cape York Peninsula. By 1611 Dutch ships started to use the *Roaring Forties*, the area of westerly winds at 40 degrees south latitude. This was the fastest sailing route to the Spice Islands. From then on many Dutch ships sighted parts of the west coast of Australia as they turned north for Java. Dirck Hartog landed in Shark Bay in 1616. The visitor saw only the dry and barren coast. He was not interested in settling there.

Abel Tasman was the most famous of the Dutch explorers. He made two great voyages. He sailed around Australia without seeing the east coast. His two ships sailed southwest from Java, then eastward until he landed on the island now called Tasmania. He sailed on to find New Zealand, then back to Java by way of Fiji, Tonga, and New Guinea. In 1644 he made another long voyage exploring the north coast from east to west. Once again he missed finding the *fertile* east coast where the soil is rich in minerals needed for plant growth. Here there were more rivers and a good supply of water.



H.M.S. Endeavor
100 feet long 368 tons

The South Land was now called New Holland by the Dutch. They lost interest in it because of the parts they had seen. In 1688 William Dampier was the first Englishman to land on the west coast. He was one of the crew of a pirate ship called *Cygnet*. Later he made another visit to the same western part. He reported that the land was not good for an English colony.

About seventy years passed before any more interest was taken in Australia. In 1770 James Cook made a great voyage in his ship *Endeavour*. He found the east coast of Australia. He landed in Botany Bay, which is a few miles south of Sydney. Cook charted the eastern coast. On an island at the northern tip of this coast he took possession of the land. He called it



The "Founding of Australia"
by A. Talmadge

New South Wales. In 1970 people in Australia celebrated Cook's visit to Australia two hundred years before. Why did they do this?



How was Australia opened to settlement?

The first settlement in Australia was really caused by the American War of Independence which started in 1775. Until then the British had been sending many prisoners to America. Now they had to find another place to send these convicts. Some of these people had not done very bad things. Stealing a loaf of bread was a crime. The jails were filled to overflowing. An overseas prison had to be found for convicts. Botany Bay was chosen.

This must sound like an unhappy start for a new land. However, one very good thing happened. This was the choice of Captain Arthur Phillip to be the leader of the first fleet and to be the first governor. Most people thought of Botany Bay only as a dumping ground for prisoners. Phillip believed that he was starting a nation of which everyone would be proud.

The fleet of eleven ships left England on May 13, 1787 and did not reach Botany Bay until January 18, 1788. There were over one thousand people on board. Seven hundred twenty-six of them were convicts.



This is a view of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, in 1824.

Phillip quickly saw that Botany Bay was not a good place for a settlement. The bay was very open. It was not deep enough near the shore for ships to unload easily. The soil was poor, and there was no good fresh water supply. He took a small boat a few miles north and found Sydney Harbor. On January 26th he landed in Sydney Cove. Each year this date is called Australia Day.

Arthur Phillip led the colony until 1792. He faced many problems. There were food shortages and failing crops. There were troubles with the marines who had come to guard and control the convicts. During his rule he explored the area around Sydney. He set up smaller settlements such as Parramatta which is about fourteen miles inland. These first years were grim ones for the young colony.

St. James' Church in Sydney was built by Redfern, a convict who designed many buildings.

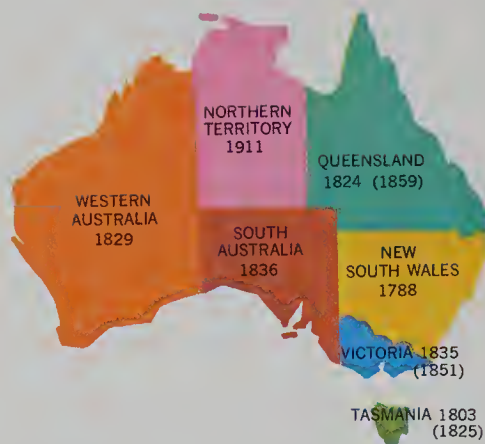


The story of the opening up of Australia is a long one. Explorers risked their lives to find out more about this continent. Men like Matthew Flinders charted the coastline. He suggested the name, Australia, in one of his letters.

The first land barrier to be crossed was the mountain range just west of Sydney. The colony was held back for twenty-five years until the Blue Mountains were crossed in 1813. Then came the task of finding out where the inland rivers ended. Did they flow into an inland sea? Men such as Charles Sturt battled to find the answer. Many books have been written about the deeds of the early explorers. Behind the explorers came the hardy first settlers. They went inland to make their new homes.

Early Australian settlers clearing the forest.





How did the other states begin?

New colonies were started on other parts of the coast. Some were begun by men sent from Sydney. Some were settled by people coming directly from England. Other colonies began when hardy pioneers

found places they liked better than the government settlements. At first all of the eastern colonies were part of New South Wales. The dates in brackets on the map show when those states became separate from New South Wales. Western Australia and South Australia were separate from the beginning.

As each coastal settlement started, there was further exploration from it inland. Slowly the country was opened up by settlers. They mainly lived on the sheep, cattle, and some food crops. Until 1901 the six states stayed separate from each other. Each was a British colony with its own rights and laws. Some of the states even built railways with different *gauges*, or distance between the rails. Transportation between states was slow and difficult.

How did Australia grow and become independent?

More and more free settlers came to Australia, and the system of convict transportation from England ended in the middle 1800's. The population grew very slowly until 1851. Then gold was found near Bathurst in New South Wales.



"Bailed Up!" The coachman Bill Bates, who was held up by bushrangers, gave the artist Tom Roberts all the details which this well-known painting brings to life.

People from all over the world rushed to the Australian goldfields. The population grew from 405,000 in 1850 to 1,168,000 in 1861. Towns and villages sprang up overnight. Roads and wharves were built. Over 280 million dollars worth of gold was found between 1850 and 1880.

During these exciting days the Cobb and Co. coaches started their services. An American, named Freeman Cobb, came to find gold. He made his fortune another way by starting his well-known stagecoach services. These were also the days of the *bushrangers*, or outlaws living outside of the cities and towns. They held up coaches, travellers, banks, and even whole towns.



The discovery of gold brought wonderful changes to Australia. However, this was not the only industry that helped the country to grow. Men like John Macarthur started the sheep industry. Until recent years this was Australia's greatest money earner. Cattle also became important. Men like H. V. McKay helped build the wheat industry to greatness. In northern New South Wales and in Queensland, sugar became an important crop. Coal and iron ore were found. This led to the building of big steelworks.

Today there is much manufacturing. Australia exports such goods as automobiles and modern machinery. During the sixties there were great discoveries of minerals such as nickel. Successful oil drilling took place. The states to grow most from mineral discoveries were Western Australia and Queensland.

This open cut mine in Mount Morgan, Queensland was a major copper producer in the early 1900's.





This tall column in Canberra was erected by the Australian people in honor of the United States servicemen.

How did Australia become a single country?

Soon after the gold rushes, people in the different states saw that there were important things which needed to be done for the country as a whole. They started to think of themselves as Australians and not just as Queenslanders, Victorians, and so on. What if the country should be attacked in a war? Surely Australia should have one government. This government would control matters that were important to the whole nation. Such things were defense, immigration, and postal service.

One of the men who worked hard for a united Australia was Sir Henry Parkes. He is often called The Father of Federation. Finally, it was decided that there should be a Federal Government with a Governor-General and a Prime Minister. The first Australian Federal Parliament met in Melbourne in 1901. It continued to meet there until 1927 when the federal capital, Canberra, opened. A small part of inland New South Wales was taken over and made into Australian Capital Territory.



A view of Canberra, looking across Lake Burley Griffin to Parliament House.

Canberra was designed by Walter Burley Griffin of Chicago. It now has an artificial lake named after him. It is a very beautiful place.

What are the new developing parts of Australia?

The two largest states, Queensland and Western Australia, are both huge areas of land with not very many people. However, during the 1960's many great discoveries of minerals and oil led to their being opened up. Many more people have settled there. One large area still has so few people that it is not yet classed as a state. It is the Northern Territory. There are many large cattle runs in this part of Australia. Minerals have also been found there.

To the north of Australia is the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Australia governs this area as a Trust Territory of the United Nations. Planning is underway to help the people of Papua-New Guinea develop self-government.



What Do You Think?

1. Do you think that the Aborigines might find life difficult in Australia? Why? Because they were really the first Australians, should they have different rights from those who came later? Why or why not?
2. How might Australia's story be different if Tasman had found the east coast instead of Cook? New Zealand is a fertile land. Tasman found it. Why didn't the Dutch start a colony in New Zealand?
3. In what way were happenings in North America a cause of the first settlement of Australia? If Australia had already been taken by another nation, where might England have sent its First Fleet and the convicts?
4. If Arthur Phillip had been a weak man, how might the story of Sydney have been different? What might have happened?
5. Why were the gold discoveries very important to Australia's growth?
6. In what ways are Australia, the United States, and Canada alike? In what ways are they different? In which would you rather live? Why?

Understanding Life In Australia

What people live in Australia?

Australia is a large country with a small population. People have come here from many other lands. About thirteen million people live in this country of three million square miles.

The first people of Australia were the Aborigines. Today there are about 130,000 Aborigines. This is about one percent of the total number of people. The rest of the people are mainly of European background. Most of the first settlers came from the British Isles. Many different peoples came to Australia from 1851 on. That was when the goldrush took place.

Since World War II many people have come to live in Australia. The government helps some of them by paying their fares. In 1970, one person in six had come to Australia since 1945. The main groups among the newcomers are British, Italian, Greek, American, German, Dutch, and Yugoslav.

Many of the suburbs in Australia are very similar to those in the United States.



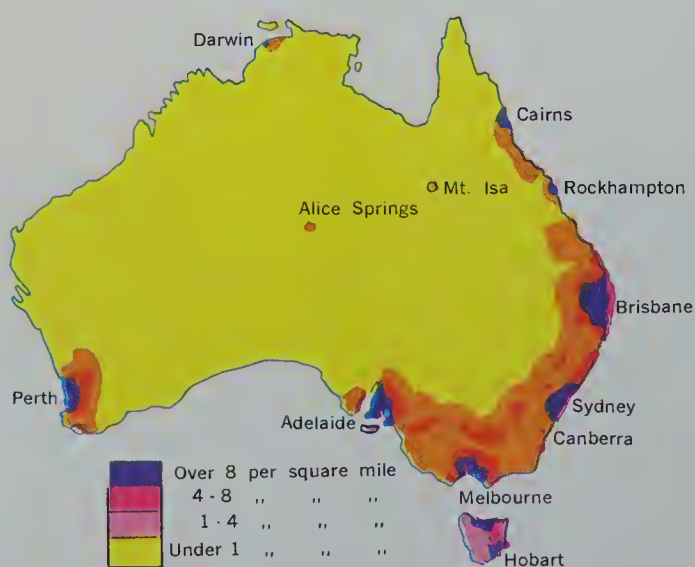
What language do Australians speak?

There is only one official language in Australia, English. Australians speak English in a loose, lazy way. There is little difference in the accent for all parts of the country. Some of the older people who have come from overseas still speak their own language in their homes. The children quickly learn to use English. Most films and television programs come from the United States and Great Britain. Australians, therefore, use much of the common everyday speech of those two countries.

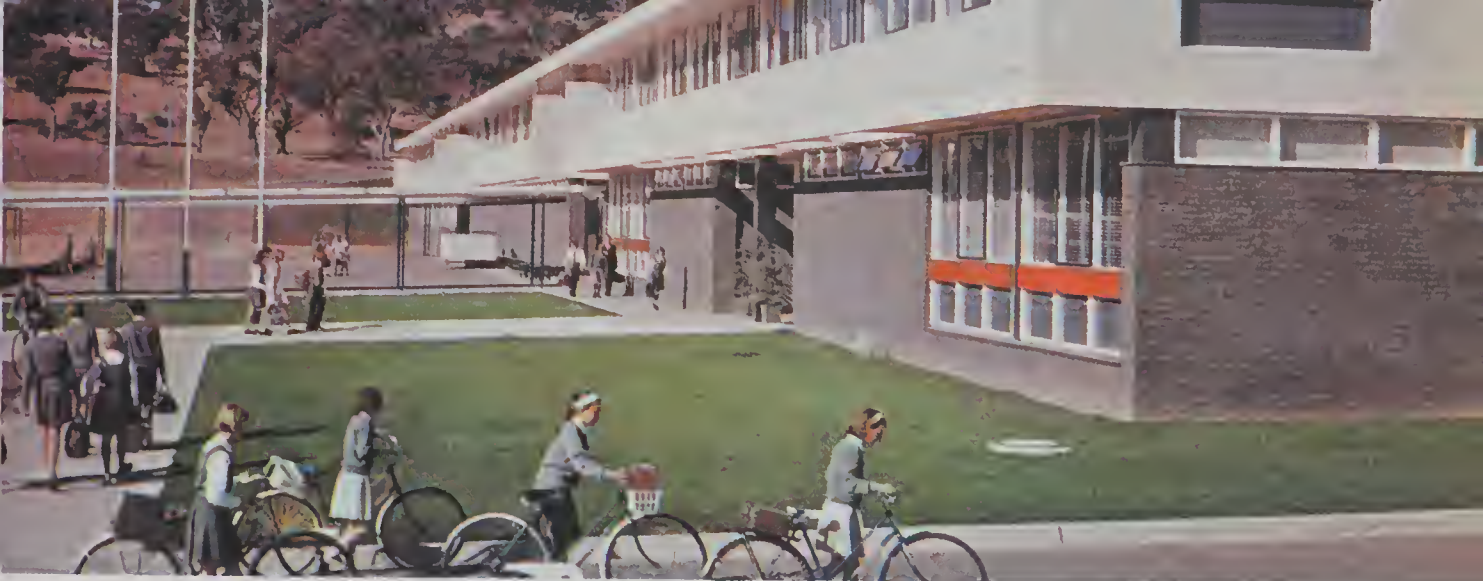
Where do most Australians live?

Most of the people of Australia live in the large cities and towns. Out of about thirteen million, seven million live in the capital cities. Another three million live in other cities and major towns. Most live in the southeast corner of the continent, in New South Wales and Victoria. Lack of water in the outback is one big reason why most people live near the coast.

POPULATION



Another reason for the close settlement is the great growth of manufacturing and modern industries. About seventy years ago three out of every ten Australians worked on farms or at mining. Now only one in ten works at these jobs.



Australia has many modern school buildings.

What kind of education is given to Australians?

There is a good chance for every Australian to have a modern education. Most children go to pre-school, primary school, and secondary school. Some go to a university or technical college. The ways of teaching, the subjects, and the buildings are like those in England, Scotland, and the United States.

The state governments are in charge of the schools. The federal government helps pay for the schools. Primary and secondary schools are free. Children between the ages of six and fifteen must attend school. In Tasmania students must go to school until they are sixteen.

Most children attend government schools. There are also many non-government schools. Most of these are run by religious bodies. About twenty-five percent of the children go to non-government schools.

Correspondence schools in each capital city give education to many children in the outback country areas. More than twenty thousand children each year receive teaching under this system.



Most children start school when they are five and six years old. These schools are often called *infants' schools*.



In the outback there are unusual schools called Schools of the Air. Pupils use a two-way radio to talk with teachers.



Each year many new schools are built. The one shown here is near Canberra. It teaches the same grades as an elementary school in the United States.



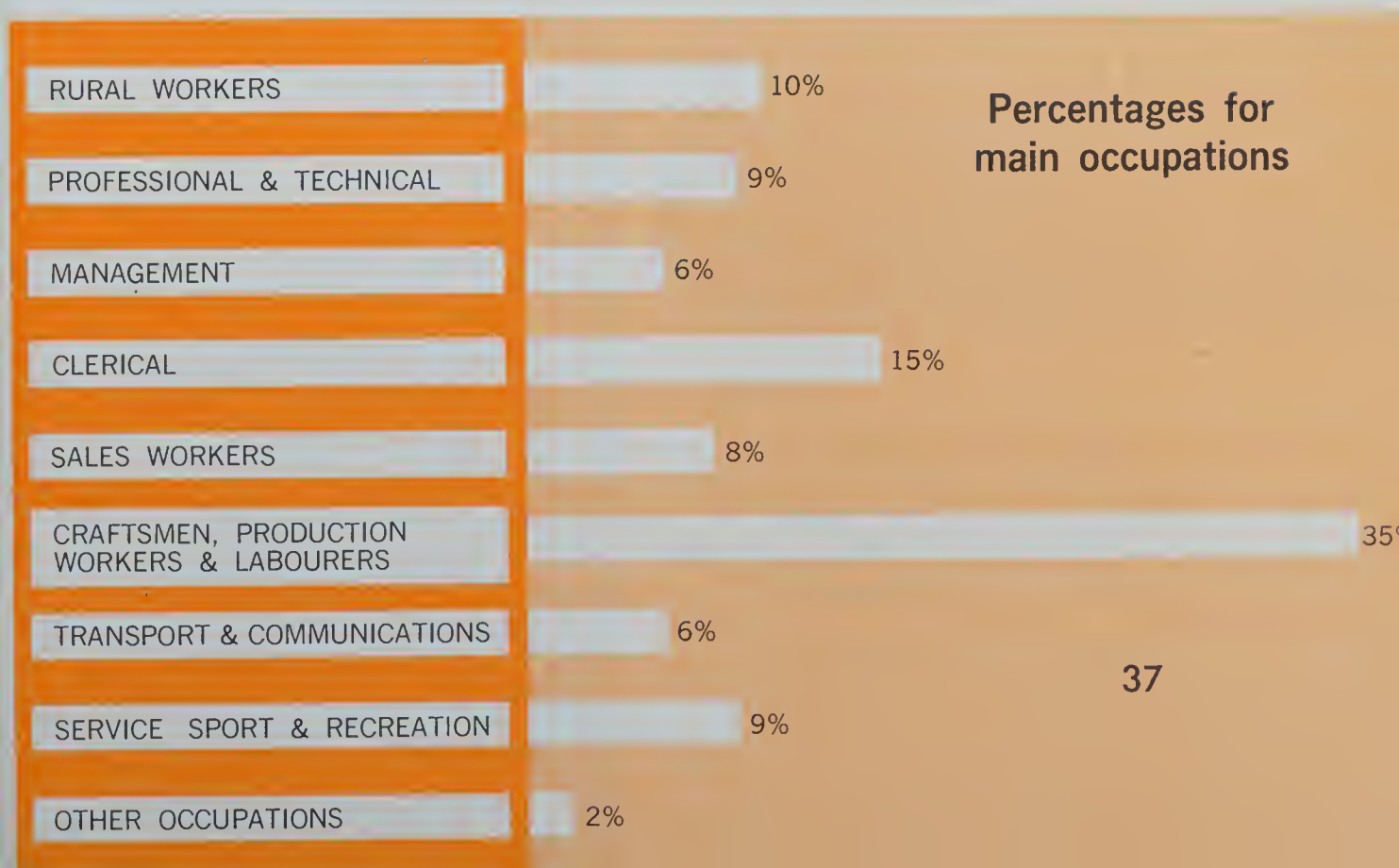
The government helps many students from overseas. These students come from Japan, Malaysia, and India. There has been more study of Asian languages since the late 1960's.

What are the main kinds of jobs in Australia?

There are 5,200,000 men in the Australian work force. About three out of every ten work in manufacturing industries. The factories make many different goods. Many of these are sold overseas. Gone are the days when so many things had to be bought from the other countries. Many men also work in business, building construction, and the services needed by cities. The number of men working as farmers has fallen. The output of wool, beef, dairy products, sugar, wheat, and other crops has not fallen because of newer ways of farming.

Women work in the manufacturing industries, or in offices, or in department stores and shops, or in eating places. There are also many women teachers and nurses.

Lately the government has tried to help to set up industry in country towns. Many people think it is bad for many workers to be crowded into a few big cities. What do you think?



Has Australia many big cities?

By world standards the cities are not very large. Sydney has the largest population. It is closely followed by Melbourne. The other capital cities of the states are Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Canberra, and Perth. All have modern city buildings, department stores, sports arenas, art galleries, museums, and many government buildings. International airports are located in Sydney and Melbourne.



Melbourne is the capital of Victoria. It is almost as big as Sydney. In many ways it is a more gracious city than the bustling Sydney. The buildings are more English in style. The modern parts are the same as any other up-to-date city in the world.

Sydney has a population of over 2,700,000. It spreads for miles around Sydney Harbor. Some people call it a baby New York. Others say it is more like San Francisco or Seattle.





Brisbane is the capital of Queensland. It is in the warmer part of Australia. In the beginning many of its houses were built on stilts to allow cool air to flow beneath the home. Now it changes every year. New buildings, bridges, and expressways for motor traffic are being built.

Adelaide is the capital of South Australia. The whole city was planned with wide streets and 5,000 acres of parklands before anybody was allowed to build. It is often called the city of churches.



Hobart is the capital of the island state of Tasmania. It is the city furthest to the south. It is also the second oldest city in Australia. Many old buildings remind visitors of the early convict settlement days. Each year there is a famous yacht race from Sydney to Hobart.

Perth is the capital of Western Australia. Much water is around it. The Swan River is one of Australia's favorite places for sailing and other water sports. Because of great mineral finds Perth has grown more rapidly during recent years than any other Australian city.

What is country life like in Australia?

Australia has many different kinds of countryside. In the north there are tropical conditions. Along the eastern highlands and slopes there is much grassland. This land is good for sheep and cattle. Further west the land becomes more flat and dry. There, wool and wheat are the chief products. Down south in Tasmania it is colder, but the grass is greener.

In the early days more people lived in the country. Now there has been a big move to the cities. Only one person in six lives on a farm or in a small town. Life in the country is more comfortable than it used to be. Most homes have electricity, radio, and television. Yet more and more people, especially the younger ones, would rather live in a city.

A kelpie leaps onto the sheeps' backs as they are yarded on a property in the western part of Victoria.



Roads are important. This is because of great distances and many cars.

Away from the coast the size of farms or properties becomes larger. Many small planes are used for private transportation in the outback. Motorcycles and jeeps are often used for rounding up sheep or cattle on the larger places. The cattle stations in the Northern Territory are large. Some are measured in hundreds of square miles.

Besides wool, beef, and wheat, there are many other *products*, or goods that result from work. Most dairy products are found on the coast. Near the larger rivers inland are irrigation areas. Here fruit, rice, and other crops grow. Growing grapes for wine-making is an important inland industry, too. Queensland produces most of the sugar and tropical fruits, such as pineapples and bananas. On the coast, fishing is an important industry. It helps provide Australia with food.



A country mailman delivers the mail by truck in Australian sheep country.



Modern farming methods such as crop-dusting are widely used in Australia.



The weather forecast is the most important news item on Australian television.

Are there any company towns in Australia?

In Australia we find many towns which are there because an industry has begun in that area. Two of the largest are Newcastle and Port Kembla, in N. S. W. Both are big industrial cities. This is due to the steelworks there and the coal mines nearby. Some of these towns are hundreds of miles away from any big center. Broken Hill, the Silver City, and Kalgoorlie, the Golden Mile, are two of these. Another is Mt. Isa, far to the north of Queensland. It has huge copper mines.

Esperance, in Western Australia, is a different kind of company town. Here, a group of Americans, led by Art Linkletter, opened up a new part of the land as a farming community. It has its own planning, township, and schools.

Port Kembla is located on the coast of New South Wales.



What recreation is popular in Australia?

Because of Australia's many climates and its great spaces of land and water, almost every kind of sport can be found there. People can choose to go skiing or surfing in different places at the same time of year. In sport contests men and women have become well-known as champions in many international fields. Among the best known are swimming, golf, tennis, yachting, and gymnastics. With a small population, Australia's number of world champions has been high.



Winter sports are enjoyed by many people in New South Wales.



Surfboat races are popular events at water carnivals.



The Arts Center in Melbourne is one of the most modern buildings in Australia.

What are some customs, traditions, and religions of Australia?

Because Australia was first settled by the British, most of its customs and ways of living are like those in Great Britain. Many other peoples have come to Australia. They have brought their own ideas, customs, and even their favorite foods and ways of cooking with them. Because of this mixture of peoples from Europe and because of its great size, the Australian way of life has come to be very much like life in North America. Films, radio, and television have also influenced many Australians to be like Americans.

It is much the same with religion. As of 1966, ninety-nine percent of the people stated that they were Christians. Over thirty-three percent were Anglican (Church of England); over twenty-six percent were Catholic. Other religions were Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Churches of Christ, Congregational, Lutheran, Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and the Society of Friends. Members of the Jewish faith have been present in Australia for many years. There are also a few Moslem and Buddhist followers.

BRITISH

65.0

ITALIAN

8.0%

GREEK

5.0%

YUGOSLAV

4.9%

U.S.A.

3.5%

GERMAN

2.0%

DUTCH

1.8%

Approximate percentages for
major nationalities which have
come to live in Australia

Dress is much the same as in England and the United States. Young people in 1971 happily wore the "mini" and the "bikini." Young Australians like the same "best-sellers" and "pop" tunes that the English and Americans like. The same trends are seen in dancing, films, and especially a fondness for automobiles. It has been said that Australians are "car-happy." Why is this?



What Do You Think?

1. Are company towns a good thing? Why or why not?
2. Almost half of Australia's population lives in Sydney or Melbourne. Why? Is this good for the nation? Why do many young people want to live in a city?
3. Why do older people leave their farms or small towns to live in the cities? What are the good and bad things about this movement of people?
4. How have people from other countries changed life in Australia? Which ones caused the greatest changes?
5. In which part of Australia do you think you would like to live? Why? Which would be your second choice? Why?



Australia's Government

Australia's form of government has changed with the changing needs of its people. Australia began as six separate English colonies. Many of the early settlers were convicts. The king or queen of England chose governors for the colonies. The governor controlled almost everything in the settlement.

Soon the number of free settlers grew. There was more education. Keeping order became a less important part of government. The settlers slowly came to have more say in their government. By 1859 all states, except Western Australia, had gained self-government.

In 1901 the six colonies joined together to form a federal government. The colonies became states in the Commonwealth of Australia. They were loyal to England, but the king or queen would not rule. Australia would govern itself.

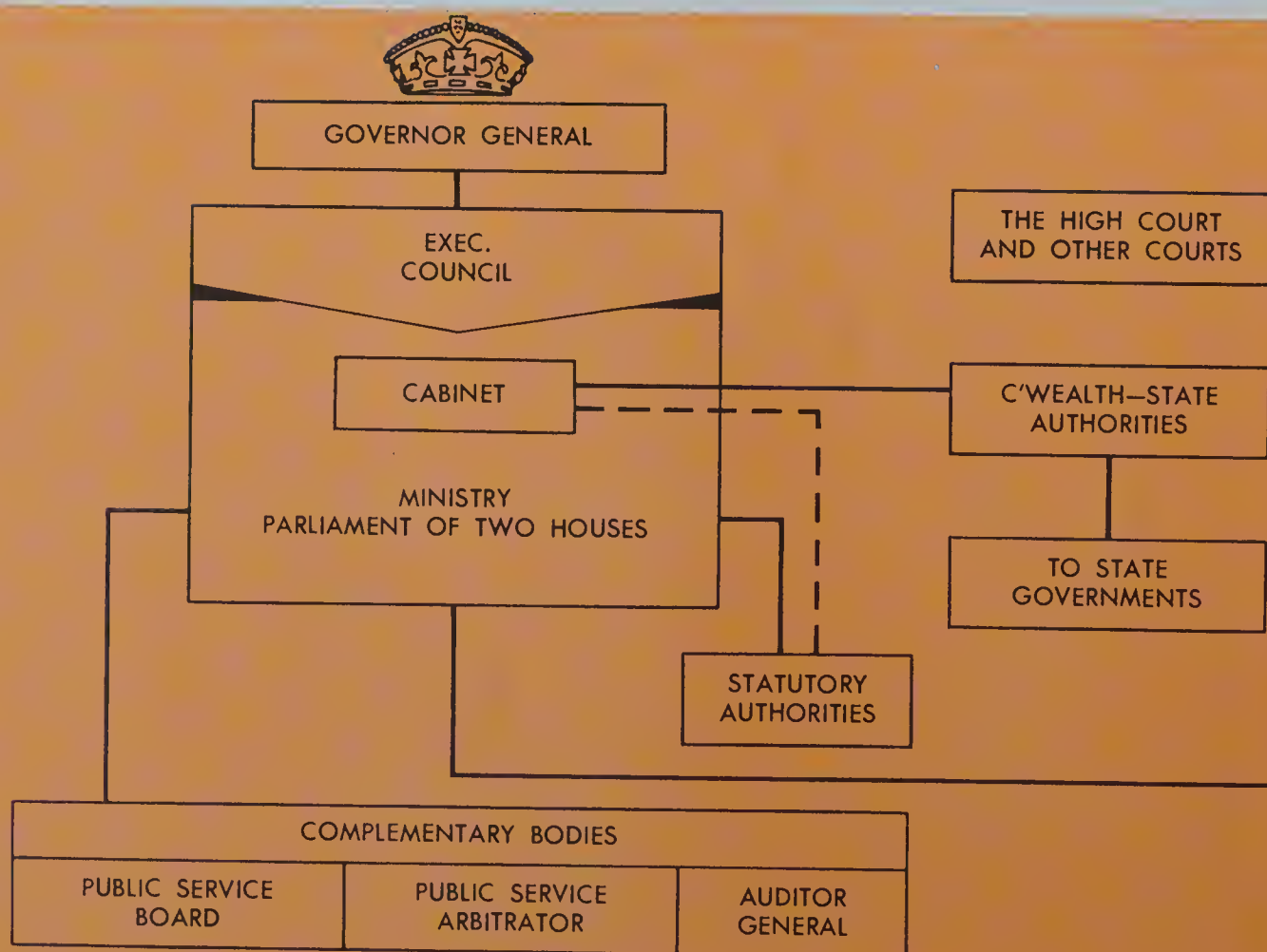
Important Events Which Led To Australia's Independence

- 1788 Governor's rule. First settlement in New South Wales.
- 1823 Legislative council, with members chosen by governor.
- 1842 Thirty-six council members—twenty-four elected by colonists.
- 1850 Two-thirds of council elected on property qualification.
- 1855 Full self-government for New South Wales and Victoria.
- 1856 Full self-government for Tasmania and South Australia.
- 1890 Full self-government for Western Australia
(this was delayed because Western
Australia took up convictism in
1850 which did not end until 1886).

What is the Australian Parliament?

The Australian Parliament is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has ten senators from each state. This helps to protect the states with less people. The house of Representatives has members from each state. The number of members from a state depends upon its population.

In the chart below you can see that most of the federal government's powers are over nationwide interests. Some of the most important are finance, defense, trade, and *immigration*, or people moving in from other lands.

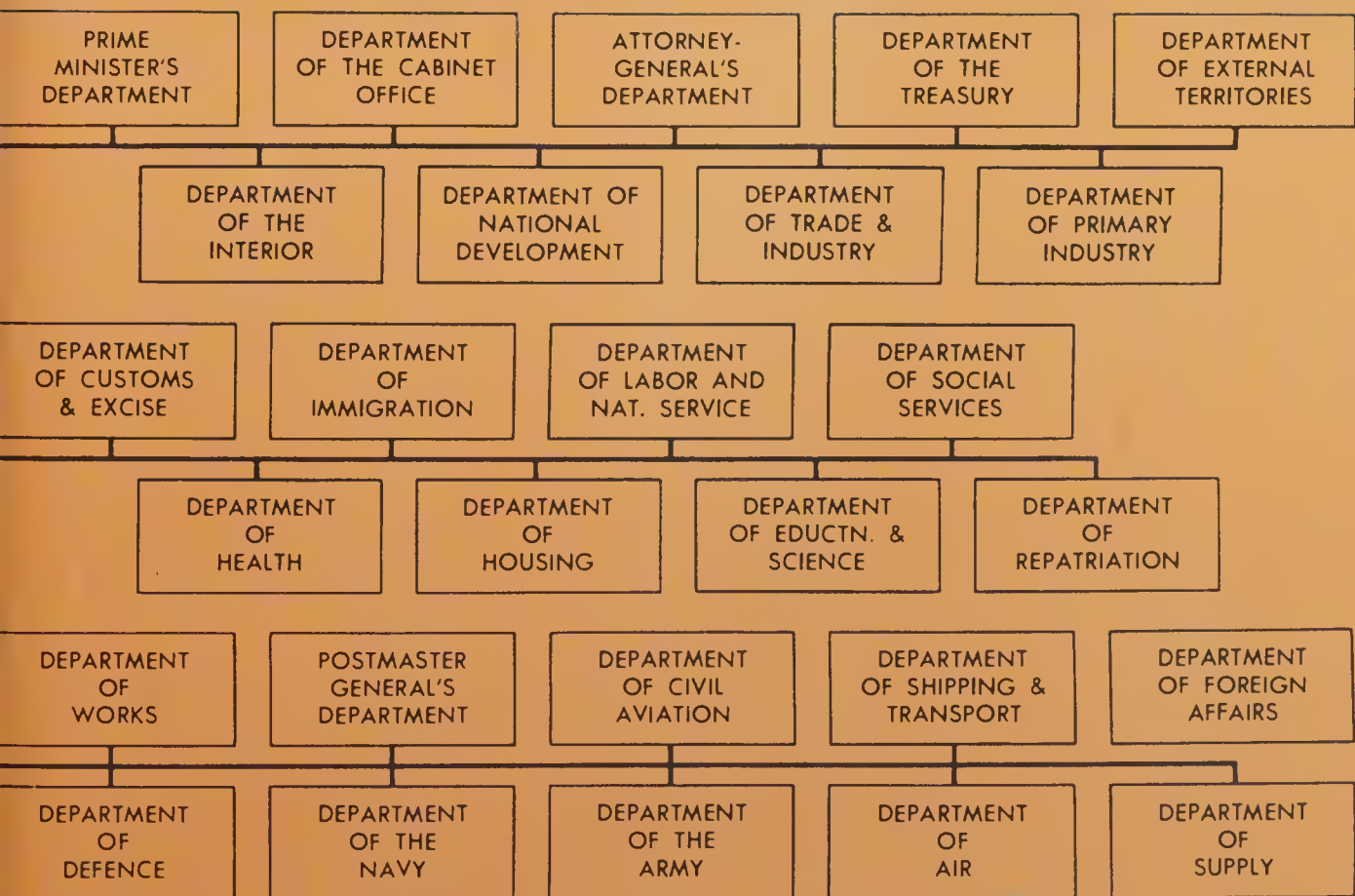




The residence of the U.S. Ambassador to Australia is located in Canberra.



All Australian citizens over the age of twenty-one must vote in elections.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NORTHERN TERRITORY
(TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1863:
TO THE COMMONWEALTH, 1911)

QUEENSLAND
(SEPARATED FROM
N.S.W., 1859)



What are the powers of the states?

State government is often called the second level of government. However, the states kept many of their powers after joining together. They did not want to give over too many of their powers to the federal government. Only some powers were given away. Today some of these powers still overlap. At the end of the 1960's there were two points of view on this. One group favored more power given to the central government. The other group believed that the states should keep as much power as possible.

A *constitution*, or set of laws, tells what powers are given to the federal government. All the other powers are left with the states. It is not easy to change the constitution. Some people think it should be brought more up-to-date. It was written in 1901.

Some of the powers of the states deal with schools, basic industry, health, and public aid. Each of the states has its own parliament. Each state also has a governor who acts in place of the queen. Elections are usually held every three years. Sometimes an earlier vote is decided upon. The leader of the state government is called the Premier. He selects his ministers from his party. They must answer to parliament. This is unlike the United States where members of the Cabinet must answer the President. In time of war the Federal Government is given more powers than it has in peace time. This happened in World War II.

Australia has two main political parties. They are the Liberal Party and the Labor Party. There are other smaller parties. Members who do not belong to a party are called Independents. Recently the federal government has been made up of members of the Liberal and Country Parties.

The thing the governments have the most trouble with is money. Canberra collects the main taxes and decides the share each state will get. Some states believe they should have the power to collect money from the people, as they did before World War II.

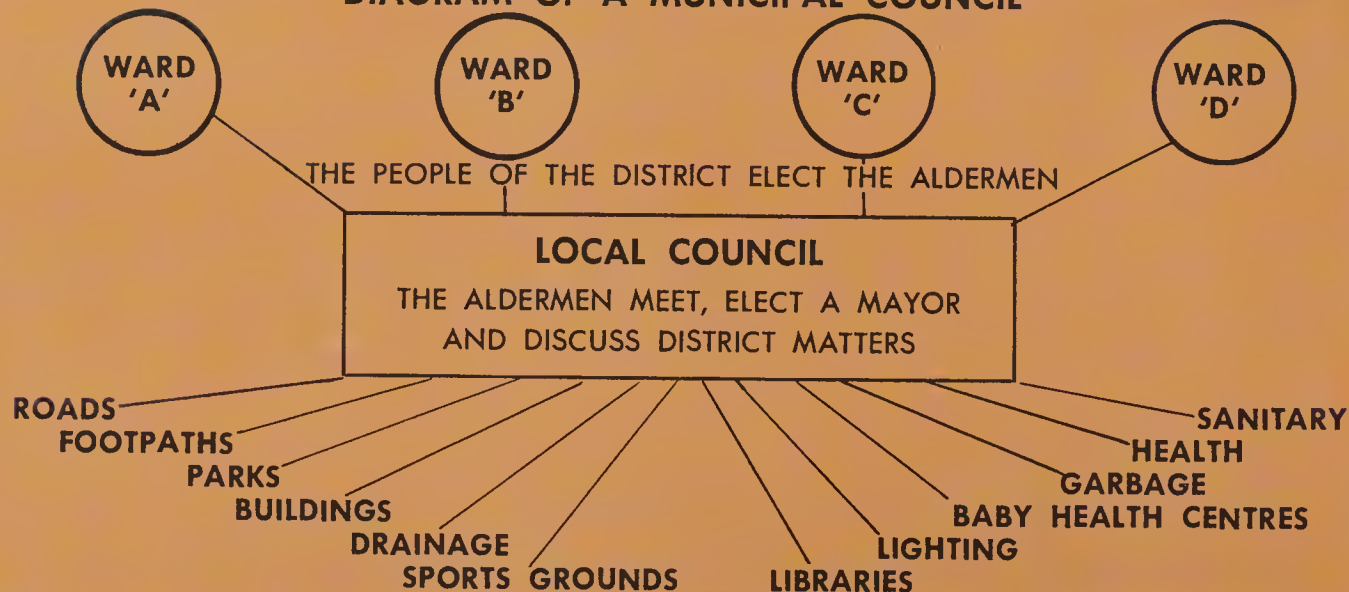
The large seven-pointed star on the Australian flag stands for the six states and the territories.



What powers do the local governments have?

Each state has local governments. They are run by city, town, municipal, or *shire* (county) councils. In a town or city the leader of the council is called the mayor. In country areas we usually find shire councils. The leader is called the president. The chart shows what matters a town council controls.

DIAGRAM OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



Many country towns have civic centers like this one at Bathurst, New South Wales. These centers provide meeting places for the municipal councils and space for art galleries and libraries. Most country towns also have public swimming pools which are maintained by the local governments.

What links Australians together?

Australia is a large continent with few people. For this reason good communication and transportation are important. Both are costly. Much of this would not be possible without the help of the government. Railways and roads going into emptier parts of the country would be too costly for a company to run.

One of the well-known services is the Royal Flying Doctor Service. It operates over two million square miles from thirteen bases. Two-way radio is connected to more than 1,000 outposts in the *Dead Heart* or desert type area.



The Royal Flying Doctor Service operates over two-thirds of the Australian continent.





Air travel is popular. It has made lonely parts of Australia seem closer to the cities. Many small planes are used in the outback settlements.



There is also a wide network of railroads. In 1970 Sydney was linked with Perth by rail. For the first time the same gauge was used for the journey from the Pacific coast to the Indian Ocean.



Roads are important in Australia because of the number of people who own cars. Streets are crowded at rush hours in the cities. Every year more expressways are built to help solve this problem. In the outback roads are important. They are used to bring the farmers' products to the cities. There they will be sold.



The Tarraleah Power Station in Tasmania.



The Warringah Expressway in Sydney, New South Wales.

Australia is making use of its many natural resources as it becomes a modern, progressive country.

A dam on Brunette Downs in the Northern Territory.

A road train in the Northern Territory.



How does the government help people?

Besides supplying transportation, water, and health services, the government helps people in other ways. Aid is given to people who are too old to work. The government helps those who have many children in their family. The government also helps those who have lost a husband or father during a war. Writers, artists, actors, and musicians also receive help.

How do Australians communicate?

The government also gives information and entertainment to its people. In Australia there are privately owned radio and television stations. However, no private company can pay the cost of taking these things inland. The Australian Broadcasting Commission, the A. B. C., supplies radio and television services. There are even special programs for schools.

The Federal Government also supplies the postal and telegraph services. In the cities mail is handled by machines. In the outback the mailman brings letters and many other goods in his truck. He is warmly welcomed.

Mail day is a much anticipated event for the Australians who live in the outback.





What Do You Think?

1. What is a ballot? Why is the secret ballot a good thing? Why is this way of voting known as the "Australian ballot"?
2. Which of the three levels of government do you think is the most important?
3. In which level of government is it easiest for you or your parents to take a close interest?
4. How does transportation help build a nation? Why is it important to Australia?
5. Do you think government or private people should own all the radio stations, television stations, and newspapers? Why?
6. In Australia the government runs some businesses such as railways, electricity and water services, banks and hospitals. Is this a good thing or a bad thing? Why?



Industry In Australia

How important is the man on the land?

Australia is rich in nature's gifts. The land, the forests, and the sea give it many products. This helps to make a nation wealthy and strong. Many of these things are *exported*, or sent out of the country for sale. This is most important. It is the way a country earns money, pays for its *imports*, or goods it brings in from other countries.

Australia still gets much of its wealth from the land. Australia has one hundred sixty-seven million sheep. This country supplies forty-six percent of the world's total raw wool. Wheat, meat, sugar, dairy products, fruit, wines, and timber are also exported. A few things such as tea and coffee must be imported. Australia does not have to depend upon other countries for food.

Sheep and cattle are raised in all states. Queensland is the most important beef cattle area. The main dairy cattle regions are Victoria, the coast of New South Wales, and southeastern Queensland. Over a quarter of a million tons of butter and cheese are produced each year.

Many grain crops are grown in Australia. The most important of these is wheat, over half of which is exported. Sugar cane is grown in Queensland and northern New South Wales. Among the newer important industries are cotton, rice, peanuts, flax, and tobacco.



Bananas are grown under plastic covers in New South Wales.

Because of Australia's many climates many different fruits are grown. Pineapples grow in the tropical parts. Stone fruits and citrus grow in the temperate parts. Apples and berry fruits grow in the cooler area. Grapes for wine are another important product. Some fruits are sold fresh. Some are put into cold storage. Still more are canned or dried.

How important are Australia's forests?

Australia has six hundred million acres of tree cover. About sixty million are valuable and could be used. The most common trees are eucalypts, called gum trees by Australians. Most of the timbers are hardwoods. A planting program is now aiming to make up for the lack of softwoods. The Monterey Pine from California and southern pines from North America are being used.

Eucalypts trees are used for both lumber and paper-making.

Paper-making has become important. In 1970 there were twenty-three mills. One of the biggest is at Burnie, Tasmania. Japan now buys eucalypt chips from Australia. Over a million tons go to Japan each year.



How important are minerals to Australia?

Since the first gold rush in 1851 minerals have been important to Australia. In the mid-1950's a huge growth began. In the north almost 2,000,000,000 dollars have been spent on mineral development.

Iron, copper, coal, gold, oil, manganese, bauxite, lead, natural gas, rutile, zircon, and nickel are part of Australia's mineral wealth. In 1955 minerals were worth about five percent of total exports. In 1970 they were almost twenty percent. The output of minerals grows and grows.

The Halibut oil drilling platform stands in 238 feet of water.



How important is Australia's manufacturing?

Since World War II manufacturing has grown greatly. In 1970 about twenty-eight percent of the Australian work-force were employed in manufacturing. Australian factories make many goods. They range from jet aircraft, diesel-electric locomotives, and motor vehicles to man-made fibers, electronic equipment, and almost any modern item of which one can think. Many of the goods are exported. About one quarter

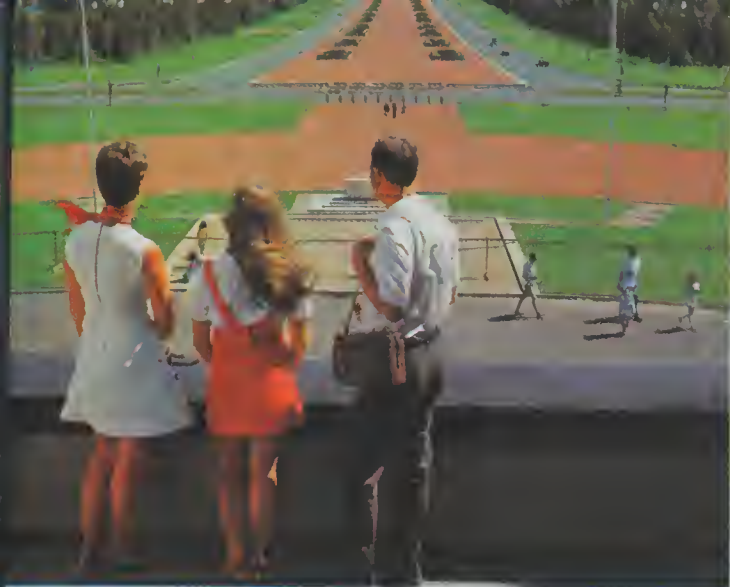
Mt. Isa is a company town which has grown around its important minerals.



of the money needed to start these industries came from overseas countries such as England and the United States. The largest group of manufacturers works with metals and engineering. The food and drink industries are next in size.

Ships of up to 55,000 tons are built at Australian shipbuilding yards.





Tourists enjoy visiting both Australia's modern cities and its inland regions.

What other great growths are taking place?

Exports of minerals and manufactured goods have greatly increased. With this growth came a change in the direction of these exports. Between 1950 and 1970 the percentage of exports to Asia jumped from 15% to more than 40%. In 1966-67 Japan took the place of Britain as Australia's biggest overseas customer.

Too many major projects are underway for all of them to be listed here. The largest projects are connected with iron ore and steel, and with dams and irrigation.

What is tourism?

Many countries have found that tourists, or visitors from other lands, can grow to be an important industry. In Australia there are many different places and things to see. Each year more tourists arrive. More hotels are being built. More overseas planes are landing.



Each of these photographs shows a region of Australia. Can you tell where each place might be? How do the photographs tell you something about Australia? Which photograph shows a region similar to the one in which you live? Which region would you like to live in? (A key to photographs is on page 96.)





What Do You Think?

1. Which of Australia's natural resources is most important to her?
2. Which of Australia's natural resources is most important to the rest of the world? Why?
3. Why are exports important to a nation? Is it good for a country to import more than it exports? Why?
4. How have Australia's industries changed since about 1955?
5. Are man-made fibers a danger to Australia's wool industry? Why? What can be done to deal with this problem?
6. How can a country win more tourists? If you were thinking of making a holiday trip, what would make you want to go to one place or turn you away from visiting another?

Australia's Territories And Neighbors



An Aborigine displays one of his bark paintings.

What are Australia's territories?

A *territory* is an area that is not part of any state. It is controlled by the Australian government. Within Australia there are two territories. These are Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. Eight outside territories are also controlled by Australia.

The A. C. T., with Canberra as its center, has an area of 911 square miles. The land used to be part of N. S. W. The A. C. T. also takes in a small area near Jervis Bay on the coast.

Ayers Rock attracts many tourists to the Northern Territory.



The Northern Territory covers an area of 520,280 square miles. It fills 17.6% of the continent. Four-fifths of it lie within the tropics. About one quarter of it is desert country.

The Northern Territory has good mineral resources, great cattle stations, and a growing tourist industry. Darwin, the capital, is its important center.



There are eight outside territories. Papua was passed to Australia by Great Britain in 1906. New Guinea was taken from Germany in World War I. Papua-New Guinea has a population of over two million. Australia is helping the country grow and become self-governing. It is a Trust Territory. It was given by the United Nations to Australia to govern. The Antarctic Territory is well over two million square miles. Scientists have bases there. The other territories are small islands. Norfolk was the first convict settlement outside Sydney. Cocos Islands and Christmas Island are in the Indian Ocean. They produce copra and phosphate.

The air strip at Goroka in the highlands of Papua-New Guinea.



A surveyor at work in the Prince Charles Mountains, Antarctica.

Who are Australia's closest neighbors?

Indonesia is nearest to the north of the continent. There are more than 100 million people in the 3,000 islands there. Their history, language, religion, color, and ways of life are different from Australia's. Aid programs work to buy machinery, to improve farming, and to build education.

A little farther north are Singapore and Malaysia. A lot of students come to Australia from these places. To the east lie New Zealand and the many islands of the South Pacific. Because they both were once British colonies, Australia and New Zealand are alike in many ways. In recent years Tonga, Western Samoa, Nauru, and Fiji have become independent. Aid programs such as SPAP (South Pacific Aid Program) attempt to help these new nations grow.

How do Australia's neighbors change her way of living?

Australia's trade with Japan, Southeast Asia, and the South Pacific is growing. There is much more meeting of the peoples from these countries. Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, New Zealand, India, Thailand, and Nauru have airline flights to Australia. Many planes also arrive from Hong Kong. What the Europeans call the Far East is the Near North to Australia.

Australian education is changing. More classes are planned to give better understanding of these neighbors. Languages such as Japanese, Indonesian, and Malay are being taught. Businessmen take special classes, too. Most high schools and colleges have classes in Asian Studies. Also, with air travel

many Australians make short trips to Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, and Bali for holidays. Ocean travel to Fiji and the South Pacific is popular, too. Now many Australians can see other people living in different ways with different customs. Until modern transportation made this possible, few Australians ever left their own continent. They had never seen how other people live.



What Do You Think?

1. Why do you think the Northern Territory is only a territory and not a state? Will it grow to become a state some day?
2. What do you think may be the future of Antarctica?
3. Australia has no land boundaries with other nations. What are the good and bad points about having seas and oceans all around Australia?
4. There are one hundred million people in Indonesia and only thirteen million in Australia. What might the Indonesians and Australians think about this difference in population?



Australia's Place In The World

How is Australia a world citizen?

Modern science and inventions have brought all parts of the world closer together during the past thirty years. There have been amazing changes. Today no country can live to itself. Although surrounded by thousands of miles of ocean, Australia is no longer the "opposite earth" or place kept apart "down under." Words and pictures can be sent to far-off places quickly. In a few hours a jet can take you to a far-off country or bring you home again. Modern weapons have frightening speeds. Men have even landed on the moon!

Between 1945 and 1970 Australia grew up in this shrinking world. Every day the newspapers, radio, and television carry news about all parts of the world. Direct telecasts using satellites make it possible to see important world events as they are happening. With modern air travel Australia now has many more overseas visitors. Some come on business. Others are tourists. World entertainers and sportsmen, once rarely seen in Australia, come to perform. Top pro golfers play often in Australia. A few days later they are playing in South America or some other far-off place.

Because it was once part of the British Empire, Australia is still closely tied to happenings in Great Britain. Since 1945, two million immigrants have come to Australia from Great Britain and several other countries. They brought with them ties to their homelands. Their habits and tastes have brought new ideas to Australia.



The Pacific Ocean was first crossed in 1928 by this crew in their three-engined plane.

How important are transportation and communication?

Until modern inventions made the world smaller, Australia was very much cut off from the rest of the world. The greatest help came from air transportation. More than any other country Australia owes a debt to the pioneer airmen. Ross Smith was the first man to fly from England to Australia. Bert Hinkler was the first solo flier for the same long journey. Another great airman was Charles Kingsford Smith. He was first to cross the wide Pacific Ocean from California to Brisbane, Queensland. Today Smithy's plane, *Southern Cross*, is proudly displayed at the Brisbane airport.

Inside Australia modern air transportation has made life easier and better. Before the Australian airlines grew up, many people never traveled as far as the neighboring state. Understanding, as well as trade, has been helped by better transportation and communication.

What part do Australia's exports play?

Australia must trade with other countries. She makes more goods than her own people can use. There was a time when most of Australia's exports went to Great Britain and Europe. Now her markets are wider. Japan and Southeast Asia are the largest ones. It is best for a country not to depend too much on any one customer. It is also best if the exports are made up of different things. In the early days wool was by far the greatest export. People said that Australia was riding on the sheep's back. Now the exports are mixed. Manufactured goods, even automobiles, earn overseas money. Australian Trade Commissioners are spread around the world in forty-six centers. They work at getting export orders. This world-wide trading helped Australia become better known in other lands.

Because it is important for a country to export more than it imports, the Australian government does all it can to find new buyers. Export Action is one of the most important programs of the Department of Trade. Many trade displays are arranged. A big one was at Expo 70—in Osaka, Japan in 1970.

Car engines are carefully inspected at a factory in Melbourne.



What is the Commonwealth of Nations?

The Commonwealth of Nations is made up of Great Britain and its colonies together with countries which were colonies in the past and now govern themselves. The members share common interests and goals. Some of the countries elect their governments as Great Britain and Australia do. Some have a king. Others have a dictator. The people of the Commonwealth are like a family which has grown up. Each of the children has the right to lead his own life. However, there is still a tie to the head of the family, the mother country, Great Britain. The people of the commonwealth are black, white, yellow, and brown. They make up about one quarter of the people on the earth. In October, 1970, Fiji became the latest colony to gain independence.

Australia takes part in meetings of commonwealth prime ministers and meetings of other commonwealth ministers. These meetings deal with such subjects as education and health. Many other programs are followed by members of the commonwealth. One interesting and valuable one is a system of exchanging teachers among the many countries. Australia also gives money to help students come to Australia for more education. They study at colleges, universities, and hospitals.

The Colombo Plan is an important program. From 1950, when it began, until 1969, Australia spent over 178 million dollars. The first members were Australia, Great Britain, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, and Malaysia. Countries outside the commonwealth were welcome to join the plan. The United States joined in 1951. Japan followed in 1954. Since then several other countries have joined.



Australia's universities attract students from countries all over the world.

The chief aim of the Colombo plan is to help growing countries. These countries do not want gifts of money or goods. They want help in helping themselves. Many Australian supplies have been given. Help is also given for projects such as irrigation, mining, roadbuilding, transport, and broadcasting services. Over thirty-four million dollars has been given for training and study in Australia. The main fields of study have been engineering, education, government, science, medicine, nursing, industry, and agriculture.

The countries that have received the greatest amount of Australian aid are India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Ceylon.

What relations does Australia have with the United States?

World War II brought great changes to Australia. After Pearl Harbor the Japanese quickly moved south. Australia was in danger. New Guinea was taken by the Japanese. Darwin was attacked from the air. Coastal shipping was attacked, and Japanese submarines entered Sydney Harbor. The Prime Minister, John Curtin, called upon the United States for help. The countries fought side by side until victory was won.

The close friendship has continued. It is made strong by the ANZUS Treaty. This states that if there should be an armed attack on any one of them in the Pacific, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand would all act to meet the danger. These countries also belong to another group called SEATO. The letters stand for the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. SEATO joins the countries together for defense. Also, the members help each other with aid programs.

Since World War II the United States and Australia have come closer together in trade and growth. Australia imports a large amount of goods from America. Americans have shown their faith in Australia by putting huge amounts of money into Australian industries. Skilled people are sent to help start these new projects. In recent years, a growing number of Americans have been joining the flow of immigrants to Australia. Many of them are growing cotton and raising beef cattle in their new country.

Since both Australia and the United States began as British colonies their people get along with each other easily. They are each a mixture of many of the same groups.

What other international organizations are there?

Australia has sixty-two embassies and offices overseas. There are also special officers for immigration, trade, and tourism. Australia also belongs to a number of international organizations dealing with such subjects as science and health. Australia played a very active part in planning the United Nations. Since it began, she has taken part in its work.



What Do You Think?

1. Which things have changed Australia most during the past twenty years?
2. Why do people from the United States and Canada find it easy to understand and get along with Australians?
3. What are the good and bad points about one country putting a lot of money into another country?
4. Why does Australia remain a part of the Commonwealth of Nations?
5. What is the best way to conduct a good neighbor program?



Toward The Future . . .

Australia's Problems

What are some of Australia's problems?

Like all countries Australia has its problems. It has hopes for a wonderful future, but it must plan carefully. The people must have work. They should be happy. How much help should a government give the people? Can too much be given for nothing? Can too little be given? The people should not be unhappy or in need especially as they grow old.

Most important, will the people be united as one nation or will they stay apart in groups? Perhaps immigrants still feel strong ties to their countries of birth. How can these groups be brought together?

Sydney is Australia's largest and one of its most progressive cities.





Students in an English speaking course at Melbourne take a break between classes.

Another problem is how best to plan Australia's immigration program. During the late sixties it was decided to allow some people who were not European to enter. Special skills or training have to be proved in these cases. By changing its rules slowly, Australia hopes to avoid problems found in some of the countries where white and black people live together. The only real racial problem in Australia has to do with the Aborigines. A special government department has been set up with a Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. It tries to help the Aborigines fit into a modern way of life. Australian people want the Aborigines to have the same chances for happiness that the white people have.

Australia's small population often causes it to become even smaller! This may seem to be an odd thing to say. However, every year many Australians leave the country to seek a better life in Europe and America. Many are teachers and young people with special skills. They may plan to be away for only a year or two. Later many find that they can earn more money in Great Britain or America. They then decide to stay there.

This happens often with artists, actors, musicians, sportsmen, and writers. They find that chances of becoming well-known depend upon having a much greater public than Australia can offer. Can you name any Australians whose names have become well-known overseas? In which fields have Patrick White, Joan Hammond, The Seekers, Rod Laver, Bruce Devlin, Joan Sutherland, Margaret Court, Heather McKay, and Lionel Rose become well-known?

Should there be more, or less, immigration?

During 1970 there was much talk in Australia about the immigration program. Should it be continued? Should it be slowed down? Should it even be stopped for a while? What do you think? There are some points on which many people do not agree.

A large country with many empty spaces must need more people. The population of Australia is not much more than that of London, New York, or Tokyo. Australia might be wise to bring in fewer people. Those allowed in ought to have skills or learning that will help the country. It is better to have a few skilled people than many unskilled people.

Each year Australia loses many of its people who go overseas. Most of them are well educated and have valuable skills. What can be done to keep these Australians from leaving?

Australia already produces more food and goods than it can use. Will more people help to use these goods? They might produce even more. Are there now enough schools,

homes, hospitals, and jobs? Will more people make things better, or will they make these things harder to get?

How are Australia's neighbors a problem?

This is another problem which is important to the future of Australia. In the last chapter you read about the northern and the Pacific neighbors of Australia. Countries such as Indonesia and China have millions of people. Someday they may think of coming to live in Australia. Would this be a good thing? Would they be welcome? What small problems might then become big ones? Could the people be stopped if they were not wanted?

There are always different views about such things. How do you think Australia's neighbors view these problems?

Australia's neighbors include the people of Singapore and the Fiji Islands.



What is the future of basic industry in Australia?

During the 1960's Australians began to worry about the future of their important industries. The world price of wool fell. *Synthetic*, or man-made materials, were bought instead. In many of these synthetic materials some wool is used. However, many people wonder if wool will keep on earning as much money for Australia.



During a drought cattle are driven to a water supply.

Dairying is another industry which may not be able to pay its way. The government has always helped the dairy farmer. In 1970 some farmers were helped to leave their farms. Other farms were changed from dairying to some other land use.

Some have talked about the idea of New Zealand and Australia working more closely together. One produces much butter and cheese but is short of things like motor vehicles. The other produces many manufactured goods such as cars which it wants to export. Do you think it would help if Australia stopped producing many dairy products and bought them from New Zealand? What would be the good and bad points about such a plan?

Two other important products may have problems. These are wheat and sugar. Already, each year the wheat farmer wonders if all his wheat can be sold. Sugar is produced cheaply in many tropical countries.

Will Australia's water supply be better in the future?

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is one of the biggest in the world. First it uses the water to make electric power. Then the water flows out on the western side of the mountains to be used for irrigation.

The Ord River Scheme in Western Australia is another program which will dam water and irrigate much land.

Scientists are also trying to find a good, low cost way of changing salt water to fresh water. With seas all around the continent, such an invention would be a great help for the dry brown land of Australia.

A farmer examines the bed of an empty dam during a bad drought.



Guthega Dam is used for both electrical power and irrigation.



The echidna and koala are two of Australia's very unusual animals.

What is being done about conservation?

Conservation means a wise use of natural resources. Water is not the only conservation problem which is important to Australia's future. Government bodies work hard at soil conservation. They are trying to make up for the past when parts of the land were worn away by wind and water.



Other bodies also work to conserve the animal and bird life of Australia. Because of poor controls some of the strange animals of Australia have almost disappeared. There are not many koalas left. The platypus has become rare. In 1970 the Australian newspapers printed many letters and reports about the future of the kangaroo. In some parts of the country the kangaroo can become a pest. It eats the grass needed as food for sheep and cattle. It also breaks fences and causes other damage. However, in the late 1960's people in the pet food industry began killing kangaroos for their meat and selling their skins, too. Were too many of these strange animals being killed? If no rules were made, the kangaroo might become as rare as some of the other animals.

Talks also began about the harm that DDT might be doing to bird and water life in places where crops such as cotton were being sprayed.

Is Australia trying to stop pollution?

When air or water is *polluted*, it has matter in it that is harmful to life. Because of Australia's smaller population, pollution has not become as big a problem as it is in the United States, Japan, and Great Britain. The government sees what has happened overseas. In 1970 a program began which may save Australia from smog, water pollution, and air pollution. Some people say that the noise of the big cities is also a kind of pollution. It upsets the health of anyone living near it.

Many experts say that motor vehicles are the greatest cause of trouble. They throw out harmful fumes; they make noise; and they are vehicles of death for many Australians every year. How do you think cities and suburbs can be made better in the 1970's? Should buildings be torn down to make room for costly new roads which will only carry people to places where there already is not enough room for the cars? In 1970, one man suggested that all freeway plans be stopped and great modern public transport systems be built. He said the money could be raised by a heavy tax on every motorist driving his car into the city. Do you think his ideas make sense?

Australia is trying to prevent pollution damage to its water and wildlife.





The National Gallery in Victoria is one of Australia's most modern museums.

Water pollution is one of the worst problems, especially near the big cities such as Sydney. Much of it comes from industries which let waste matter flow into the river, harbor, or sea. Some comes from shipping. Still more comes from badly planned sewage outlets which sometimes make the water and beaches very dirty.

About 1970 there was another government action against litter as a form of pollution. Australians who had been to cities overseas came home to discover that their land was not a very clean and tidy one.

How does Australia help its people to grow?

All over Australia the people are thinking more about education. The Commonwealth Government gives money to the states for their education departments. It also spends much money on universities, libraries, and colleges. From the mid-1960's on, one of the main things talked about during elections was education. Each party spent much time telling the voters what they would do to make the education system better.

Help is also given to drama groups, orchestras, ballet, and opera companies. A great building called the Sydney Opera House is being built. Melbourne is also building its own cultural center. The first stage was finished in 1970. Each year Adelaide holds a festival of the arts. It has become well-known. International artists come from overseas to perform in the festival.

There are also government programs to help towards better health for all. Some medicines and doctors' fees are paid for by the government. There are special clinics to take care of babies. Campaigns are held to wipe out diseases such as tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and diphtheria. Because of these programs Australia has had few bad outbreaks of disease.

There are other services for the people. The Commonwealth Employment Service helps people find work. The CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization) is Australia's largest scientific body. It has a staff of over six thousand. Much of its research helps different industries.

Another government body which helps bring wealth to Australia is a department that works to attract tourists to Australia. Each state has its own tourist bureau. The federal government also sends films, posters, books, and tourist folders to most places in the world.



What Do You Think?

1. In what ways is Australia a good place in which to live?
2. What are the bad points about life in Australia?
3. What are the good and bad points about having an immigration program?
4. Do you think Australia and New Zealand may one day come together as one nation? What might be good or bad about this?
5. Why do some people leave Australia to go overseas? How can the number leaving be made less?
6. Some countries give the people more free social and health benefits than others. How does Australia compare with any other country you know about? Is this good or bad? Are such services really free? Who pays for them?
7. It is said that Australians follow the rule, "If it's growing, cut it down; if it's alive, shoot it." Why? Is this true?

Summary of Basic Concepts

Since the first settlement in 1788 Australians have had to face the problem of developing a huge continent that is cut off from the rest of the world by the great stretches of sea that surround it. Until about twenty years ago the population grew so slowly that the mixture of European nationalities living there became Australian in character with few problems of race or religion. During the past twenty years many more immigrants have arrived and modern communication has brought it into closer touch with the rest of the world.

Australia is a rich and rapidly developing land.

Pages: 9, 15, 16, 60, 61, 62

Australia is a country with great empty spaces. Its climate ranges from tropical in the North to temperate in the South. It has great natural resources of land, forests, and minerals and modern industry which is using these resources. Much of its development has been made with the help of foreign financial and technical assistance.

Australia's population is made up of people from many lands.

Pages: 20, 21, 26, 33

The Aborigines were the first people to live in Australia. In 1788 the first British settlers arrived. People from all over the world rushed to the Australian goldfields in 1851. Since World War II many people have come to live in Australia. These newcomers are British, Dutch, Greek, Italian, American, German, and Yugoslavian. All have brought customs and ideas from their homelands. The Australian government is planning future immigration programs carefully.

Australia has a democratic system of government.

Pages: 47, 48, 50

Australia's government has developed gradually without civil war or revolution. Elements of the English sovereign rule, the English parliamentary system, and the American federal system are combined to form a democracy that is able to adjust to the changing times. Voting is compulsory and the people have the opportunity to take part in their own government.

Australia is no longer isolated.

Pages: 71, 72, 73

Australia is the only continent occupied entirely by one nation. It is surrounded by water. Until the recent advances in communication and transportation, Australia was cut off from the rest of the world. Today newspapers, television, telephone, telegraph, and air travel have brought Australia closer to other parts of the world.

Australia is trying to plan its growth wisely.

Pages: 56, 79, 83, 84, 85, 86

As a young country Australia is learning much from older lands and is trying to profit from mistakes they may have made in the past. Industrial methods, social welfare programs, and education are given close attention. Early steps are now being taken to avoid other countries' problems with conservation and pollution. Great mineral discoveries in the 1960's promise a great and bright future for the country if it plans its programs wisely.

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

By permission. From Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary, copyright 1967 by G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers of the Merriam-Webster Dictionaries.

a as in map	i as in tip	s as in less
ā as in day	ī as in side	sh as in shy
ä as in cot	j as in job	t as in tie
å as in father	k as in kin	th as in thin
au as in out	l as in pool	th as in then
b as in baby	m as in dim	ü as in rule
ch as in chin	n as in no	ù as in pull
d as in did	ŋ as in sing	v as in give
e as in bed	ō as in bone	w as in we
ē as in easy	ò as in saw	y as in yard
f as in cuff	oi as in coin	z as in zone
g as in go	p as in lip	zh as in vision
h as in hat	r as in rarity	ə as in banana, collect

Glossary

The words pronounced and defined below are those *italicized* and defined in the text. The numbers indicate the pages on which the words are first defined.

ballot /'bal-ət/ names on a sheet of paper or in a machine from which a voter chooses in an election. 49

bushranger /'bùsh-rān-jər/ an outlaw living outside of the cities and towns. 27

conservation /,kän(t)-sər-'vā-shən/ wise use of natural resources. 85

constitution /,kän(t)-stə-'t(y)ü-shən/ a set of laws by which a country is governed. 50

Dead Heart /'ded 'härt/ a desert region in central Australia. 53

eucalypts /'yü-kə-lipts/ a kind of tree; called gum trees by Australians. 60

exported /ek-'spōrtəd/ sent out of the country for sale. 59

external /ek-'stərn-əl/ outside of or apart from. 67

fertile /'fərt-əl/ soil rich in minerals needed for plant growth. 21

gauge /'gāj/ the distance between the rails of a railroad. 26

immigration /,im-ə-'grā-shən/ people moving into a country from other lands. 48

imports /'im-,pō(ə)rts/ goods brought into a country from other countries. 59

infant school /'in-fənt 'skül/ the first school Australian children attend beginning at the age of five or six years. 36

irrigation /,ir-ə-'gā-shən/ supplying water to dry land. 12

joey /'jō-ē/ a baby kangaroo. 17

outback /'aüt-bak/ inland areas. 9

parler /'pär(ə)/ French word meaning to speak. 48

polluted /pə-'lütəd/ air or water that is filled with matter harmful to life. 86

population /,päp-yə-'lā-shən/ the whole number of people living in a country or region. 21

primary school /'prī-,mer-ē 'skül/ Australian school that teaches the same grades as an elementary school in the United States. 36

products /'präd-(ı)əks/ goods that result from work. 41

Roaring Forties /'rōr-ıŋ 'fört-ēz/ the area of westerly winds at 40 degrees south latitude. 21

shire /'shī(ə)r/ a county. 52

station /'stā-shən/ a ranch. 13

synthetic /sin-'thet-ik/ man-made. 83

temperate /'tem-p(ə)-rət/ mild. 60

territory /'ter-ə,tōr-ē/ an area that is not part of any state, usually controlled by an outside government. 66

tourists /'tūr-əsts/ people visiting a place for pleasure. 63

tropics /'träp-iks/ areas that have a hot, wet climate. 15

Index

Words printed in bold face type will also be found in the Glossary where explanation and pronunciation are given.

- Aborigines 20, 21, 33, 80
Adelaide 38, 39, 88
animals 17, 85
Antarctic Territory 67
ANZUS Treaty 76
Australia Day 24
Australian Alps 15
Australian Broadcasting Commission 56
Australian Capital Territory 30, 66
Australian Federal Parliament 48, 49

Bathurst 26
Blue Mountains 25
Brisbane 38, 39, 72

Canberra 30, 31, 36, 38, 49, 51, 66
cattle 13, 26, 29, 31, 40, 41, 59
Christmas Island 67
climate 9, 11, 15, 16
Cobb, Freeman 27
Cocos Islands 67
Colombo Plan 74, 75
Commonwealth Employment Service 88
Commonwealth of Nations 74
Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization 88
communication 53, 56, 71, 72
company towns 42
conservation 85
Cook, James 22, 23
Curtin, John 76

Dampier, William 22
Darling River 14

Darwin 67, 76
de Torres, Luis Vaez 21

Eastern Highlands 11, 15
education 35, 36, 68, 87
eucalypts 60

farming 29, 37, 40, 41, 59, 83
Flinders, Matthew 25
forests 60

gold 26, 27, 29, 33, 61
government 30, 35, 37, 47-52, 56, 74, 79, 87, 88
Great Barrier Reef 15
Griffin, Walter Burley 31

Hartog, Dirck 21
Hinkler, Bert 72
Hobart 38, 39

immigration 33, 48, 71, 80, 81
industry 13, 29, 34, 37, 41, 62, 83
irrigation 12

Lachlan River 14
language 34, 36
Linkletter, Art 42

Macarthur, John 29
McKay, H. V. 29
Melbourne 30, 38, 49, 88
minerals 13, 29, 31, 61, 63
Mount Kosciusko 11
Murray River 14
Murrumbidgee River 14

New South Wales 11, 13, 23, 26, 29, 30, 34, 42, 59, 66
New Zealand 9, 21, 68, 76, 83

Norfolk 67
 Northern Territory 31, 66, 67
 Ord River Scheme 84
outback 9, 34, 55
 Papua-New Guinea 9, 31, 67
 Parkes, Sir Henry 30
 Perth 10, 38, 39, 55
 Phillip, Arthur 23, 24
 political parties 51
 pollution 86, 87
population 9, 11, 21, 26, 33, 34
 Queensland 15, 16, 29, 31, 39, 42, 59, 72
 recreation 11, 16, 43
 religion 44
 Royal Flying Doctor Service 53
 Schools of the Air 36
 sheep 26, 29, 40, 41, 59, 73
 Smith, Charles Kingsford 72
 Smith, Ross 72
 Snowy Mountains Scheme 12, 84
 South Australia 26, 39
 Southeast Asia Treaty Organization 76
 Sturt, Charles 25
 Swan River 39
 Sydney 10, 15, 22, 25, 26, 38, 39, 55, 87
 Tasman, Abel 21
 Tasmania 21, 35, 39, 40, 60
 time zones 11
 tourism 63, 88
 trade 31, 59, 60, 62, 73
 transportation 8, 26, 41, 53, 54, 69, 71, 72
 Victoria 34, 38
 Western Australia 11, 13, 26, 29, 31, 39, 42, 47

Key to the photographs on page 64:

Upper left—an automobile plant in Melbourne

Upper right—cattle on a property in New South Wales

Lower left—sugar cane harvesting in Queensland

Lower right—a ski party in the Australian Alps

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We give our thanks and appreciation to the many people and government bodies without whose help the writing and production of this book would not have been possible.

Government Bodies:

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

The Department of the Interior

The Department of Social Services

The Department of Supply, Antarctic Division

The Department of Immigration

The Australian News and Information Bureau

The Office of Aboriginal Affairs

The Bureau of Census and Statistics

Photographs:

Art Gallery of New South Wales, 27

Australian Tourist Commission, 66

Douglass Baglin, 43, 63

Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, 61

Department of Immigration, 78

Department of Industrial Development, 78, 86

Department of Supply, Antarctic Division, 67

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Limited, 82

National Library of Australia, 25

Northern Territory Tourist Bureau, 66

DATE DUE SLIP

RETURN NOV 28 '97

RETURN AUG 6 '98

RETURN MAY 03 '99

RETURN DEC 07 '99

RETURN NOV 09 '00

RETURN

RETURN OCT 20 '00

RETURN MAR 18 '01

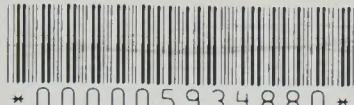
RETURN

RETURN

32
RETURN
MAR 22 '92
23 1992 RETURN
RETURN FEB 04 '97
RETURN FEB 18 '97

DU 96 M38 1971
MARTIN OWEN
HOW PEOPLE LIVE IN AUSTRALIA

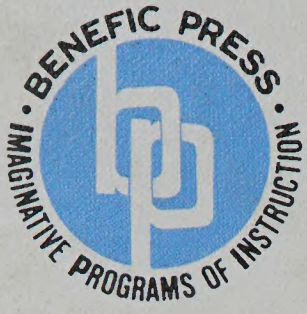
39348403 CURR



000005934880

DU 96 M38 1971
Martin, Owen.
How people live in Australia,

0253498E CURR



A46587

